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Wednesday, April 12, 1961
Chaitra 22, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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(Saka)]

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10655

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 12, 1961/Chaitra
22, 1883 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Centralised Traffic Control System on N.F. Railway

*1459. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Will the Minister of Railways be
pleased to refer to the reply given to
Starred Question No. 63 on the 15th
November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Centralised Traffic
Control Stations on North-east Fron-
tier Railway have been installed; and

(b) how far this has increased the
carrying capacity of the tracks?

The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I
know whether the introduction of this
system will also reduce the time taken
on this section?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes, Sir.
The introduction of the centralised
traffic control system increases the
line capacity and, provided the track
is suitable, also leads to increase in
speed.

Shri T. B. Vithal Rao: This centralised
traffic control system was to be
introduced progressively on various
railways. What priority has been

(A) LS—1.

10656

given for its introduction on the North-
East Frontier Railway?

Mr. Speaker: How can he give the
details?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We are mak-
ing a start on the North-East Frontier
Railway. The suggestion came from
a special mission that was sent by the
World Bank. It was known as Messrs
Sanderson and Porter Committee.
They came and made certain recom-
mendations for the movement of oil
traffic and as a result of that recom-
mendation and further review it has
been decided to introduce this system
between Siliguri and Aliporeduar.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: When is this
centralised traffic control going to
begin and how long will it take to
complete it?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Because it
is a new thing for our railways we
had to study it very carefully. An
expert committee of officers went into
the whole matter and submitted their
report to the Board. Tenders have
been finalised. The representative of
the firm has been called to India for
further discussions. I think the work
will start very shortly and it will
take two years to complete it.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में डाक वितरण

*१४६०. श्री जयलाल बर्मान : क्या
परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १४ दिसम्बर
१९६० के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ८९४ के
उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में डाक बाटने की व्यवस्था
में सुधार करने का जो प्रश्न विभागाधीन था
उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राउय-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : मना पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है।

विवरण

संबंधित डाक परिमंडलों के अध्यक्षों को यदि आवश्यक हो तो अधिक डाकघर खोलकर, प्रतिरिक्त वितरण कर्मचारी लगाकर तथा आसपास के डाकघरों के वितरण कर्मचारियों के भत्ते में वृद्धि करके पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में डाक बांटने की व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के अनुरोध जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

इसके परिणामस्वरूप नौ सौ से भी अधिक गांवों को उन डाकघरों की डाक-वितरण व्यवस्था में शामिल कर लिया गया है, जिनमें संबंधित डाकघरों के वितरण कर्मचारियों द्वारा डाक बांटी जाती है। नौ सौ पैंतीस गांव, जो कि पहले मासिक रूप से या एक महीने के बाद डाक प्राप्त करते थे, अब प्रति सप्ताह तथा पन्द्रहवें दिन डाक प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और प्रतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था होने के साथ ही साथ, जिनके लिये आदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं, आशा है कि सौ से भी अधिक और गांवों में डाक वितरण व्यवस्था में सुधार हो जायेगा।

श्री भक्त बर्षन : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि जो नये आदेश दिये गये हैं, उनके अनुसार ६०० गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनमें अब डाक को डाक-सार विभाग के द्वारा बांटा जायेगा, अर्थात् उनके लिये अभी तक डाक विभाग या ही नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन आदेशों के बाद कितने ऐसे गांव रह जाते हैं, जहां डाक वितरण की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है।

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, इस में स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा है कि ६०० गांव और ऐसे हैं, जिनको डाकियों की डिलिजरी बीट में रक दिना गया है।

श्री भक्त बर्षन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हेडज आफ सर्कल को जो आदेश दिये

गये हैं, उन पर कब से प्रमल होगा, या उनके संबंध में फिर देरी होगी, जैसे अक्सर हुआ करती है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसा कि इसमें सूचना दी गई है, उन पर प्रमल तुरन्त होगा और जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसके अनुसार कार्य होगा।

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that a large number of motor roads have been opened in the hills but the system of sending mails by vehicles has not been introduced, may I know whether Government will consider using motor transport to the extent roads have been built?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The hon. Member comes from the State concerned, but evidently he is not very well aware of the terrain there. As a matter of fact, wherever motor vehicles could be used, we are using them. But we find it difficult because of lack of mail runners etc. to have deliveries as people would want them. But, as it is, we are trying to expedite and introduce more deliveries in these areas than have been done before.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know whether the hilly area in Kodai-kanal Taluq in Madras State is well connected with the mail service? It is known that some post offices there deliver postal articles weekly.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As far as Kodaikanal is concerned, I am aware of the place and, I think, there are deliveries wherever it is possible. We are trying, as I said, also to include more deliveries for these places and it will be done when the necessity arises.

Shri Heda: When roads are opened, does the P. & T. Circle keep a watch as to which roads have been opened and which places can be contacted or do they wait for the villagers to send applications and then only they are considered?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir. As and when necessity arises the Postal Department is looking after these matters. When they find that there are roads available, they will introduce faster vehicles.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, may I know, if even, after these instructions are there any villages where mails will still continue to be delivered after one month or more?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There may be some such villages and I will have enquiries made. But we are trying to cut down the number of these villages as much as possible.

Shipping of Wheat from U.S.A.

*1461. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 378 on the 23rd November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined and finally decided on the offers received in response to bids invited by the India Supply Mission Washington, for carriage of cargo under P.L. 480 Agreement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The bids accepted cover a total quantity of about 1.15 million tons of wheat a year for a period of 3½ years from January, 1961.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What will be the saving in freight charges if we bring this wheat in our own steamers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Compared with the December, 1960 rates it is expected that both in the U.S. flag and non-U.S. flag vessels there will be a saving of 2 million dollars.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: In view of the recent improvement in the wheat position in India, may I know whether the Government still wants to import 1.5 million tons of wheat from U.S.A.?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Yes, Sir. I hope this improvement is not a temporary affair, but it has got to be observed over a period of two or three years till we get stabilised. Therefore our imports will continue as before.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: The hon. Minister stated that the position of wheat has improved very much in the country and the restrictions on the movement of wheat have been removed. If so, what is the necessity for going on importing at the rate of 1.5 million tons for three years and not this year only?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have taken a policy decision that this country will have a stockpile of 5 million tons so that in a bad year we shall never be affected. It will later on be turned into our wheat. Therefore that stockpile of 5 million tons has got to be there and we have not got that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any attempts are being made to see that part of this cargo also comes through Indian shipping companies?

Shri S. K. Patil: As we have said, even 50 per cent. of it can come through our shipping if the ships were available. But, as it is, we have not got more than 7 or 8 per cent. So we have got to give it to other companies which are not American. The moment we find that our ships can bring a larger portion of these things, surely they are welcome.

जी विमूक्ति निधः : सरकार देश में स्टॉक करने के लिये बाहर से जो गन्ना मंगाती है, उसको बहुत विर्नी तक रखने से उसकी जीवन शक्ति नष्ट हो जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का ग्यान है ?

जी ल० का० पाटिल: बराबर ग्यान है। यह ठीक है कि अगर एक बरस तक दुनाब रखा जायेगा, तो उसकी जीवन शक्ति नष्ट हो जायेगी, मगर इरादा वह नहीं है कि ५

मिलियन टन, अर्थात् ५० लाख टन वही रखा जाये। वह तो प्रति वर्ष बदल जायगा और उसकी जीवन शक्ति नष्ट नहीं होने पायेगी।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पर टन अमरीकन शिपिंग फ्रेट का क्या रेट अमरीका दे रहा है और सरकार ने पर टन कितना देने के लिये आकर किया है?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : नान-अमरीकन का जो कुछ भाव है, उसमें ज्यादा अमरीका खुद ही देना है, वह हमारे ऊपर नहीं आता है। हम नहीं देते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : जब देश में अपनी फसल पूरी हुई है, तो क्या यह जरूरी होगा कि इस बरस अमरीका से अनाज मंगाना पड़े?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : इस बरस तो अच्छी फसल हो गई है, लेकिन पांच मिलियन अर्थात् ५० लाख टन तो हमको रखना है, जो हमारे पास नहीं है। शायद दो तीन बरस में ऐसी स्थिति आ जायेगी कि हमारे पास काफी हो जायेगा, तो बाहर से मंगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जायेगी और यह हमारा इरादा है।

श्री० रजबीर सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ और चावल की अच्छी फसल होने की वजह से, सरकार पी० एल० ४८० के तहत जो अनाज मंगाली है, उसमें रुमी करने का इरादा है या नहीं?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : मैं ने अभी उत्तर दिया है कि वही इरादा है।

श्री बजराम सिंह : अपने देश में एक तरफ चीनी की बड़ोतरी हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ हम अमरीका से गेहूँ मंगा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार के विचार में इस ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि जो गेहूँ अमरीका से मंगा रहे हैं, उस के बदले में हमारे यहाँ से चीनी लेने के बारे में अमरीकी सरकार पर दबाव डाला जाये?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : वह तो है ही, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को खबर है कि जितना

पैसा आया है गेहूँ के बदले, जो कि ६४० करोड़ के करीब है, वह तो हम ने अपने बड़े फाइव-यीयर प्लान में रखा है। उस से श्रीगणेश तो हो गया है। अमरीका जो चीनी लेगा, उस का एक फायदा है कि पचास टका भाव ज्यादा मिलता है, जिस में हमारा हित है। करीब पांच लाख टन चीनी अमरीका ले, इस प्रकार की कोशिश मेरी होगी।

Irrigation Water from Coronation Pillar Sewage Plant, Delhi

*1462. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 79 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any action has since been taken for utilisation of sewage water for irrigation purposes from the Coronation Pillar Sewage Plant, Delhi in response to the application made by the farmers of village Burari;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About 700 acres of land is being utilised for sewage effluent irrigation. The area of Burari, however, is low land in undated by floods and so the channels can not be maintained. Hence the application of the farmers of Burari cannot be considered by the Delhi Municipal Corporation authorities.

श्री अ० यु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सीवेज प्लांट है, इसकी कपेसिटी कितनी है और इस पर हमने कितनी रकम खर्च की है?

[میں جانتا چلتا ہوں کہ جو سوچچ پلانٹ ہے اس کی کپیسٹی کتنی ہے اور اس پر ہم نے کتنی رقم خرچ کی ہے۔]

श्री करमरकर : अभी जो सीवेज प्लांट चल रहा है वह कोई चार हजार एकड़ वाला

है और जिन देहातों को सप्लाई किया जाता है, उन देहातों की संख्या में समझता हूँ कि कोई १७ है ।

Ayurvedic Literature

*1465. **Shri Kodliyan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to translate ancient Ayurvedic literature into English and Hindi;

(b) if so, which are the text proposed to be translated; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred by Government in this respect?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the present it is proposed to publish translations of *Ashtanga Hridaya* and *Sushruta Samhita*, two classical works which are in Sanskrit into English and Hindi.

(c) The translation is estimated to cost Rs. 16,000.

Shri Kodliyan: May I know by what time the English and Hindi translations will be available.

Shri Karmarkar: It is expected to take about eight months.

Shri Kodliyan: May I know whether this literature will be translated in other regional languages also?

Shri Karmarkar: No, we propose to bring it out only in English and in Hindi. As for the regional languages, it will be looked after by the States.

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं ने उत्तर पूरी तरह से सुना नहीं । सुश्रुत संहिता है या चरक संहिता ?

श्री करमरकर : चरक संहिता का तो ट्रान्स्लेशन है । डा० पी० एम० मेहता ने किया है । सुश्रुत संहिता मैं ने कहा है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : तो अब एक सब और रह जाता है संस्कृत का वाग्भट्ट । क्या

इस पर भी कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है कि जब चरक और सुश्रुत का अनुवाद हो जायेगा तो इसको भी हाथ में लिया जाये ? और क्या यह अनुवाद पूरी किताब होगा या संक्षिप्त अनुवाद होगा ?

श्री करमरकर : इरादा यह है कि पूरा अनुवाद हो जाये अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में या फिर जिस हद तक हो सके, हो । जो अनुवाद अभी प्रसिद्ध हैं और जिन के राइट्स मिल सकते हैं सस्ते में, उनको एडाप्ट किया जायेगा । वाग्भट्ट के बारे में शायद माननीय सदस्य ने सुना होगा कि अष्टांग हृदय जो मैंने कहा है वह वाग्भट्ट जी का ही है ।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Padam Dev rose—

Mr. Speaker: Are we to go into all these details? I do not know whether except Shri Padam Dev who is an Ayurvedic physician, others can go into such great details?

Shri Vajpayee: We are all patients.

श्री पद्म देव : जिन प्रामाणिक ग्रन्थों का भाष्य हम वक्त सरकार तैयार कर रही है, उनके प्रस्तुत होने के पश्चात् जो भाष्य अभी रुपये की दृष्टि से लोगों ने हम वक्त कर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगेगा, वे छपने बन्द हो जायेंगे क्या ?

श्री करमरकर : प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगेगा । हम उनके ऊपर कोई इकावट नहीं लगा सकते हैं । पर हमारी कोशिश यह है, हमारा प्रयत्न यह है कि सस्ते में जो मूलभूत आयुर्वेदिक ग्रन्थ हैं, उनको सभ्य लोगों को उपलब्ध किया जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask a supplementary question on this?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already said that he is only translating two books, and these will be ready within eight months; the amount that is going to be spent is Rs. 16,000.

There is a suggestion that others also may be taken up. By all means, that will be done.

Survey of Tourist Traffic

*1466. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the pattern of tourist traffic and the likely potential in the matter; and

(b) if so, what are Government's conclusions and its preparedness to protect and take the traffic in 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the position is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

A survey of the pattern of foreign tourist traffic has been made on the basis of the data available on the Disembarkation Cards which are filled up by arriving passengers. The table below will show that from 65,887 in 1956 it was increased to 1,23,095 in 1960, almost 100 per cent. in 4 years.

Year	Total number of foreign tourists	% increase over the previous year
1956	65,887	..
1957	80,544	22.2
1958	92,202	14.5
1959	1,09,464	18.7
1960	1,23,095	12.5

This trend is likely to continue in the future also unless disturbed by adverse international developments. No survey of the likely potential in this matter has been made but it may be stated that the potential is very large and is only limited by the facilities for accommodation and travel which we can provide within the country.

Home tourism has also been expanding from year to year, but no figures

are available. The limiting factors here also are the facilities available for accommodation and travel. Home tourism, however, is primarily the responsibility of the States.

Various steps have been taken to check malpractices amongst shopkeepers, taxi-drivers, guides, hoteliers and also to check the beggar nuisance and the pestering by touts, etc., to the extent that is possible.

The details of these measures are contained in the Annual Report (1960-61) of the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Tourism).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that certain batches of foreign tourists who wanted to come to India during 1960-61 had to cancel their passage to India and to cut India from their programme, because arrangements could not be made in the country for their movement and accommodation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not exactly have the specific information to which reference has been made by the hon. Member, but it might be that certain tourists might have cancelled their trips or visits for certain reasons.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the statement, I find that there is a fast increase in the tourist traffic in the country. May I know what quantum of tourist traffic the Ministry can handle during 1961-62, taking into consideration the Indian airlines accommodation and also the hotel accommodation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If I may say so, I may just correct the impression that the Ministry in charge of tourism as such handles the tourist traffic; it only co-ordinates the activities, the arrangements and other connected matters of the various wings or sections of the industry, such as the hotel industry, the guides services etc. So, we do not handle the traffic ourselves. But for the coming traffic we shall be making arrangements as far as is possible within our resources, to see

that as large a number of tourists as possible are accommodated, and we are able to look after their other needs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On a point of clarification. The hon. Minister has said that the Ministry in charge of tourism is not in charge of their movement. I think the Minister of Transport and Communications is also in charge of civil aviation. My question was particularly in respect of civil aviation, that is, with regard to the capacity of the Indian airlines to handle the tourist traffic. I do not know whether he has not got the information that certain batches of tourists had to cut out India from their programme. May I know the capacity of the Indian airlines and our hotel accommodation and the quantum of tourist traffic which they will be able to handle in 1961-62?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The Indian airlines as such have no hotel accommodation. But our tourist officers arrange hotel accommodation for tourists that come here. Of course, the Indian Airlines Corporation can only convey the traffic that they are able to and no more.

Shri Morarka: May I know the total earnings from tourist traffic in 1960, and our expectations during the Third Plan period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In 1960, the first estimates that have been conveyed to us are in the vicinity of Rs. 21 crores in foreign exchange.

So far as our anticipation for the Third Plan period is concerned, it is dependent on so many factors, such as the provision of hotel accommodation, the provision of augmented capacity on the Indian airlines and so on. Therefore, it would be rather hazardous to give a firm figure about it.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the inadequate hotel accommodation in some of the places of interest where the tourists are likely to go, what steps will Government take to have at least tourist bungalows with the help of the State Governments concerned?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are three types of accommodation that are in use by the tourists. There are the hotels, the tourist bungalows, formerly known as dak bungalows or inspection bungalows, and low income group rest-houses; and there is another type of accommodation known as the dharmasalas etc. for the local tourists or the home tourists. We are trying to improve and expand the capacity in respect of each one of these. The State Governments are conscious of the needs of the tourist traffic, and they are trying to do whatever is possible.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that certain shipping companies have informed the Government of India that their luxury liners going round the world prefer to have a longer haltage in Singapore and Colombo than in Bombay, because Bombay lacks amenities for tourist traffic?

Shri C. D. Pande: There is prohibition also.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would not say that Bombay lacks amenities for tourist traffic, but the amenities, so far as hotel accommodation is concerned, are somewhat short of needs, but as I have submitted to the House already the question of hotel accommodation is a problem not only for us in this country but for all countries interested in tourist traffic. In fact, the tourist traffic is increasing at such a pace that the provision of hotel accommodation cannot keep pace with it, particularly so with us, because the tourist traffic here has increased by five hundred per cent. during the last ten years, whereas the hotel accommodation has increased only by 30 per cent. The only thing that we can do is either to ask the State Governments to step into this hotel industry or to allow the private sector to do it. We are trying as far as possible, within the limited means to do what we can on either side.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The hon. Minister stated in the reply that there is lack of hotel accommodation. In view of this, may I know what

steps Government are taking to overcome this difficulty?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have answered this a number of times, and I will repeat it. We have included the hotel industry as one of the industries which can take loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation. The concerned Act has been amended to that extent. It is available to public limited companies and co-operative societies. Secondly, we are trying now to expedite amendment of the State Finance Corporation Acts. At our request, the Ministry of Finance has also granted an incentive to the hotel industry in the form of an income-tax holiday for new enterprises for a period of five years under section 15C of the Income-Tax Act. So we are trying as best as we can. But the question is how far financial resources for investment in this industry can be mobilised.

B.G. Rail Link with Assam

*1467. **Shri N. R. Ghosh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme has been drawn up for linking Assam by broad gauge from Siliguri;

(b) whether surveys were undertaken for the purpose; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on the survey reports?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Is it a fact that the N.F. Railway is at present carrying from Assam only about 25 per cent. of the jute and tea, and also the inward traffic of coal, foodgrains, etc. and that more than 75 per cent. of the above goods is being carried through Pakistan waters by foreign steamer companies?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The North-East Frontier Railway is carrying all the traffic that is offered to it.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Is it not a fact that traffic offered has been refused on account of want of capacity?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is not a fact.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Assam that the extension of the line from Siliguri to Assam be undertaken?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: For the time being, there is no intention of extending the broad gauge line from Siliguri.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what is the reaction of Government to the proposal?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Construction of railway lines or their extension or expansion does not depend upon request from any party. It depends on the requirements of the railways.

Shri Rameshwar Tantis: May I know whether Government are aware that on account of the insufficient capacity of the railway lines to carry goods to Assam, goods are being carried there by air involving higher freight as well as foreign exchange? If so, will Government give priority to increasing the capacity of the Assam rail link to cope with this traffic?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am amazed at the ignorance of my hon. friend. Government have already taken steps to augment the line capacity on the NEF Railway. He knows very well that a broad gauge link from Tildanga to Malda has already been opened, and it is expected....

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: On a point of order. Ministers could avoid personal references like 'ignorance' or other insinuations.

Shri Rameshwar Tantis: I also felt it like that. He could have it in some other way. (Interruptions).

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am sorry if I have offended my hon. friend I

thought this information was very well known to everybody, that a broad gauge link is being provided between Calcutta and Siliguri and that is with the object of expanding the line capacity.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government are aware that the railway link is unable to take all the goods to Assam? If so, what do Government propose to do to increase the capacity?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion. The hon. Minister says that he is doing his best.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: The hon. Minister has said that all the traffic which is offered to railways is accepted, but he has not answered the question whether it is a fact that about 75 per cent. of jute and tea and foodgrains are being carried through Pakistan waters by British companies.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: When a Member says that option should be left to the user to choose the mode of transport he will use and if some parties feel like transporting their goods by steamer as they find it advantageous, I do not think any objection can be taken to that.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know if for want of proper rail accommodation, traffic is being diverted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, Sir. So far as jute is concerned, that does not apply. So far as tea is concerned, we are in a position to transport all the tea that is grown there. But they find it advantageous at times to transport it even by air.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yesterday we were told by the Minister of Mines and Oil that the Nunmati refinery would go into stream by the end of this year. May I know whether with this metre gauge we would be able to cope easily with the transport of petroleum produced?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The hon. Minister has said that no offer has been refused so far. Are we to understand

that the NEF Railway is quite capable of handling more goods, and transporting all of it if it is required to do so?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We are taking certain steps. The House is aware that we are thinking of dieselisation also on that sector in order to increase the line capacity. It may be that when there is some dislocation in some other area on other railways, traffic is refused for temporary periods. That happens. Suppose there is some dislocation on the NE Railway. The NEF Railway is affected. So, temporary refusal to accept traffic occurs.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में विकास हो रहा है, उत्तर बिहार में विकास हो रहा है, घासाम में विकास हो रहा है, गंडक प्रोजेक्ट है, कोसी प्रोजेक्ट है, साथ ही गौहाटी में रिफाइनरी बन रही है, बरौनी में रिफाइनरी है, तो क्या छोटी लाइन की ताकत है कि वह मलीगुडी से लखनऊ तक सारा सामान खींच सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न घास का घासाम के बारे में नहीं है ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : नार्वे ईस्ट फ्रंटियर से एन० एफ० रेल्वे चलती है जो लखनऊ तक जाती है । एक ही गाड़ी है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इतना विकास हो रहा है तो क्या छोटी लाइन की ताकत है कि वह सारी चीजों को खींच सके ?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: For the oil traffic, a broad gauge link is being provided from Siliguri to Calcutta. As I said in an earlier reply, the centralised traffic control is being introduced and we are thinking of introducing diesel engines on that line. Also, as soon as the Brahmaputra Bridge is completed, it will augment the line capacity very much.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What about Alipur Duar to Lucknow?

श्री जगजीवन राव : लखनऊ तक वाइ गेज जाने की कोई सम्भावना निबट प्रविध्य में नहीं है ।

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Is it not a fact that an expert committee, the Assam Rail Link Stabilisation Committee, actually recommended that there must be a chord line between Siliguri and Amingaon and upwards, without which even if the present Assam rail link is improved, it will not be able to handle even one-third of the traffic?

Mr. Speaker: He wants something to be done to increase the capacity.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In any case, there is no possibility of a chord line being extended to Amingaon in the near future.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was talk going on with Pakistan regarding a rail link to Assam through Pakistan. May I know whether any decision has been taken in consultation with Pakistan to open such a link?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: How does it arise out of this question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is about a rail link with Assam.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : श्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि लखनऊ तक ब्राड गेज के जाने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अगर लखनऊ तक जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है तो कहां तक उस के जाने की सम्भावना है? और क्या सेंट्रलाइज्ड ट्रफिक कंट्रोल हो सकता है ताकि आवागमन हो सके?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी नहीं, असली उद्देश्य तो रेलवे का यह होता है कि जहां पर पैसेन्जर या माल की अधिकता हो गई हो वहां पर रेलवे को क्षमता प्राप्त हो कि उस चीज को वह ले जा सके। अब इस के लिये कई एक रास्ते हैं। सेंट्रलाइज्ड ट्रफिक कंट्रोल है, डीजलाइजेशन है, डबल लाइन करना है, ब्राड गेज करना है। तो जहां जैसी आवश्यकता होती है उस को देख कर हम रेलवे की क्षमता को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : इन में से कौन सी चीज आप यहां करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यहां पर अभी जितना माल है उसको ढोने की क्षमता रेलवे को है। जब नहीं रहेगी तो देखेंगे कि क्या करने की आवश्यकता है।

Iduky Power Project in Kerala

*1470. **Shri Maniyanadan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1386 on the 9th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigations of the Iduky Power Project in Kerala have been finalised;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala was also taking part in the investigations work; and

(c) what are the results of the investigations?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No; Sir. The investigations for the Iddiki project have been carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) The draft project report is under preparation.

Shri Maniyanadan: May I know whether it is being prepared in consultation with the State Government or is it being done alone?

Shri Hathi: It is at present being prepared by the C.W.P.C. After that is completed the State Government will, naturally, be consulted.

Shri Maniyanadan: May I know when the preparation of the project report will be completed?

Shri Hathi: It will be completed by August 1961.

Shri Maniyanadan: May I know whether this project will be included in the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: Tentatively it is included in the Third Five Year Plan as a new scheme.

सामुदायिक विकास खंडों में रोगियों की जांच

*१४७१. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बना रही है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी सामुदायिक विकास खंडों में रोगियों की जांच-पड़ताल जितने भी वैज्ञानिक ढंग से संभव है जैसे एकसरे, खून, पेशाब और पखाने आदि की जांच की सहूलियत हो जावे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने खंडों में और किस तारीख से ऐसी व्यवस्था शुरू होगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) विकास खंडों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना में इन केन्द्रों में खून, पेशाब और पखाने आदि की जांच की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था निहित है ।

(ख) कितने केन्द्रों में और किस तारीख से ये सुविधाय प्राप्त होंगी, यह प्राथमिक कर्मचारियों और आवश्यक उपकरणों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर होगा ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) The scheme for the establishment of Primary Health Centres in Development Blocks, envisages provision of facilities for blood, urine and stools test etc. in the Centres, in due course.

(b) The actual number of Centres and the date from which such facilities will be made available will depend on the availability of technical personnel and the requisite equipment.

I should like to add that whatever is necessary for primary examination for treating patients is already being done in most of these primary health centres.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट और सबडिवीजनल हैडक्वार्टर्स के पास इन प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स को न खोलकर दूर के ब्लॉक्स में खोला जाय जो कि हैडक्वार्टर्स से बीस बीस और तीस तीस मील दूर हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : यह सुझाव ठीक है कि इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय । लेकिन यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सुपुर्ब है । हम यह सुझाव उनको कम्युनिकेट कर देंगे ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को क्या लिखा है और इसके लिए क्या सहायता दे रही है ?

श्री करमरकर : हमने उनको किसी प्रकार मजबूर नहीं किया है और न हम कर सकते हैं । लेकिन ग्राम तौर से यह स्वीकृत नीति है कि जहां तक हो सके इन सेंटर्स को दूर देहातों में खोला जाय । एक सेंटर तहसील हैडक्वार्टर्स पर तो हमने देखा है लेकिन जिला हैडक्वार्टर्स पर कोई प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर नहीं है । हम यह चाहते हैं कि इन सेंटर्स को देहात में रखा जाये और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने ग्राम तौर से इस नीति को स्वीकृत किया है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट ब्लॉक के लिए कितने इक्विपमेंट की और टेक्निकल आदमियों की आवश्यकता होगी । और सरकार ने पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि रखी है जो खर्च की जायगी ?

श्री करमरकर : जहां तक टेक्निकल इक्विपमेंट का सवाल है उसके बारे में तो मैं एक स्टेटमेंट हाउस की मेज पर रख देता हूं जो कि चार पेज का है, और दूसरी चीज यह है .

Mr. Speaker: About implements and so on?

Shri Karmarkar: About implements, I said that I will lay the list

on the Table of the House. About provision of funds, it will be included in the Budget for next year. If the hon. Member wants any more details, I can give him.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know whether any mobile hospitals are working in the C.D. areas; if so, how many?

Shri Karmarkar: Along with these things, mobile vehicles also are provided to such centres which fulfil all the requirements, one each for each primary health centre.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know whether any clinical laboratories will be actually provided in primary health centres with microscopes, reagents etc.?

Shri Karmarkar: Microscopes are already there. About laboratories, if funds permit and developments arise we will supply them to the primary health centres. But, as I said in reply to the principal question, already sufficient laboratory facilities exist to enable the medical officer to undertake primary examination of the patients, like blood etc.

Shri Chintamonj Panigrahi: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in many of the C.D. areas there are dispensaries which are not yet improved and only L.M.P. doctors are in charge? Would Government consider putting them in charge of more qualified doctors? They are so for the last 4 or 5 years.

Shri Karmarkar: Probably, my hon. friend refers to dispensaries other than primary health centres. To my knowledge, it is a fact in many of the dispensaries. The State Governments are doing their best to have some type of efficient personnel in these dispensaries.

श्री विभूति बिषय : मैं ने मंत्री जी से पूछा था कि किस मात्रा में सहायता करेंगे। इसका जवाब दें। और दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि साइंटिफिक इम्प्लीमेंट्स कितनी मात्रा में सरकार देने जा रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: What is the percentage of contribution that the Centre makes towards the expenditure?

श्री करमरकर : जो प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर स्वीकृत हो जाते हैं और जो सारी कंडीशन्स को फुलफिल करते हैं उनको यूनीसेफ की तरफ से काफी इक्विपमेंट दिया जायगा और उनकी सब रिक्वायरमेंट्स पूरी की जायेंगी। इक्विपमेंट की लिस्ट स्टेटमेंट में दी गयी है जो कि मैं ने हाउस की मेज पर रखा है।

Mr. Speaker: He wants the percentage.

Shri Karmarkar: The entire cost is met by the Centre. The UNICEF presents equipment. The whole list has been given. It is sufficient for a primary health centre to enable the doctor to look after his patients. Whenever the State Governments fulfil all the requirements, in those cases the UNICEF implements are automatically supplied—cent per cent.

जनस्पति श्री भैं रंग मिलाना

*१४७२. **श्री अमर सिंह बाबर :** क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या २१ दिसम्बर, १९६० को कृषि भवन में ममन्वय समिति की कोई बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) क्या उन में मध्य प्रदेश के चार जिले के मनावर कस्बे के एक व्यक्ति हकीम प्रहमद शेख ने उक्त बैठक में सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित किये जाने पर भाग लिया था;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने जनस्पति श्री भैं रंग मिलाने का पीले रंग का नमूना समिति के महापति को दिया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त रंग का सरकार के वैज्ञानिक विभाग ने अनबोदन कर दिया है ?

कुछ उपसंजी (बी मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा) :
(क) से (ग). जी, हां ।

(घ) समिति नमने की जांच कर रही है ।

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : इस कमेटी को नियुक्त हुए तीन महीने हो गये । अभी इसको जांच करने में कितना समय और लगेगा ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The experts of this committee are examining and they have reported on most of them. They say that the results are unfavourable.

श्री खादी बाला : यह जो रंग हकीम अहमद शेख साहब ने बतलाया है वह किस प्रकार का रंग होगा, किस चीज का रंग बनाया गया है । क्या इसको मिलाने का निश्चय हो गया है ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. In the beginning the Hakim Sahib did not disclose the identity of the rang; but afterwards he agreed to come to a meeting of the Members of the committee. He was interviewed and he explained to them. It is a sort of haldi colour.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह सच बात है कि हकीम अहमद शेख साहब ने यह दावा किया है कि यह रंग गरम करने से भी जाता नहीं है और वह कायम रहता है । इन हकीम साहब के सिवाय और भी कई लोगों ने रंग सरकार के पास भेजे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इतने दिनों तक कोई निर्णय क्यों नहीं हो सका ? जो वैज्ञानिक कि अशुद्ध और उद्बजन बम के सदृश चीजें बना सकते हैं वह इस प्रकार का रंग क्यों नहीं बना सके ?

साहब तथा कुछ संजी (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : बम बनाने वाले वैज्ञानिकों का अभी इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं गया है । सांख्यिक रिसर्च के लोग हकीम साहब के रंग की जांच कर रहे हैं । अगर उनका दावा सही निकला तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा मवाल हल हो जायेगा ।

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वनस्पति में रंग डालने के लिए अभी तक कितने लोगों ने रंग सरकार के पास भेजे हैं और उनकी जांच करने के बाद क्या परिणाम निकला है और अभी कितने रंग विचाराधीन हैं ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : कितने रंग विचाराधीन हैं यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है क्योंकि यह काम सांख्यिक रिसर्च वाले करते हैं, अभी तक परिणाम यही निकला है कि कोई रंग ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मुझे गोल मोल जवाब दिया गया है ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : यह गोल मोल जवाब इसलिए दिया गया कि यह चीज मेरी मिनिस्ट्री नहीं करती है । यह काम सांख्यिक रिसर्च की मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा किया जाता है । अगर आप सम्बन्धित मिनिस्ट्री में मवाल पूछेंगे तो आपको गोलमाल नहीं सरल उत्तर मिलेगा ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether some other scientists, except the Hakim Sahib, were also invited to this meeting?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Except the Hakim Sahib, the others are scientists.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether there is any other feasible or simple test to discover adulteration of ghee and Vanaspati and pending the development of a suitable colour whether the Government propose to make facilities for such tests available to the public?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is this test called the godown test. Except that there is no other test at present, as far as my information goes.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Government proposing to popularise it and make it available to the people so that it may be employed by the people? That is his question.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The present test is a very costly test; so, a popular test is being found out by the scientists.

Shri Tyagi: Because the matter has been hanging fire for a number of years, would the Government make it quite clear that in case a suitable colour is found out, they would colourise vanaspati? What is their decision in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I have said more than once in this House that the Government stand committed to have that colourisation if only it is harmless and could be applied.

Fertilizers for Tea Industry

*1473. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government exercise any control on the procurement and distribution of fertilisers for the Tea Industry in order to help the Industry regain its lost position in World Market; and

(b) if so, what agency is responsible to see that proper types of fertilizers are made available to the plantations at proper time and in proper quantities?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). This question will be answered by the Minister of Commerce and Industry on a day pertaining to that Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: It will be put down for another day; it will stand over for the present.

Shri Maniyangadan: But, Sir, the Commerce and Industry Ministry says that this aspect of the work is with the Food and Agriculture Ministry. Only distribution is with the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Providing fertilisers is no doubt our responsibility and if the question is confined to that aspect, I can assure the hon.

Member that hundred per cent of the requirements asked for will be provided.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether agents for the distribution of fertiliser to the tea gardens in Assam are appointed and, if so, who make, these appointments and what are their numbers? How many have been appointed for the State of Assam which is responsible for more than 60 per cent of tea production in India?

Shri S. K. Patil: If a separate question is asked, I would reply. I do not know how many there are. But the appointments are made by us.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is a fact that in so far as Punjab is concerned it was represented that they did not get enough quantities of fertilisers?

Shri S. K. Patil: The question was about tea; we are not dealing with fertilisers for other crops.

Shri Hem Raj: Ammonium sulphate is being given by the Agriculture Ministry for the tea crops?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes.

Shri Hem Raj: I want to know whether in Punjab ammonium sulphate is required for tea gardens and it is not being supplied in sufficient quantities?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have no information on that. It may not have been sufficient in quantity before but so far as this year is concerned, we have tried and we have got enough quantities so far as our cash crops are concerned, hundred per cent supply would be made.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether this hundred per cent requirement would be met in respect of other plantation industries, like rubber and coffee also?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am talking of all cash crops.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How far is it true that quite a large quantity of

fertiliser meant for tea industry and for tea gardens in Assam find a market somewhere else? Is it not partly due to the fact that agents appointed for this purpose are far away from the tea areas of Assam?

Shri S. K. Patil: There are some cases where people do not know how to use fertiliser or it may be used for other purposes. They may be doing it and that has got to be prevented.

Shri P. C. Borooah: It is a question of making fertiliser available to the tea gardens. The fertilisers meant for the industry are finding their markets elsewhere because the agents who were appointed are in far away places like Calcutta and actually fertilisers do not go to Assam. I want to know whether it is within the knowledge of the Government or not?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think that it is done on such a large scale as the hon. Member is suggesting. But, surely we have to improve upon the system of distribution. Even inter-State and inter-district movements of the thing are to be checked.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Does the hon. Minister know about the non-appointment of any one from Assam as agent to supply the needs of the tea industry in Assam which has a production of 60 per cent of the All India figure?

Shri S. K. Patil: The question of agency is a different question. If the hon. Member asks a separate question, I can give him all the information but I have not got it here just now.

Furniture and Stationery for Rural Post Offices

*1474. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1408 on the 23rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether proper items of furniture have since been provided in the rural post offices in the State of Punjab;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that stationery items are also not supplied in many of the post offices even for the barest requirements; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Garib: By what time is the information likely to be acquired and furnished to the House?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have said that as soon as the information comes, I will lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Is it in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that except in the State of Punjab, in almost all the States, stationery and other things in the extra-departmental post offices are in short supply and the poor post masters have to procure them somehow or the other in order to carry on the business?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs had recently communicated to all the officers concerned that the indents should be supplied as quickly as possible so that they will not be out of stock.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the sum earmarked for the purchase of new furniture for these post offices and what is the sum earmarked for the replacement of old furniture?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We are trying to replace this furniture as quickly as possible within the amount allotted.

ted to us. There are priorities about furniture also and we observe them.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: The Minister has replied in the negative to part (c) of the question. Is it not a fact that the committee presided over by Shri Rajan went into this matter and they have also recommended that the situation may be improved in the rural post offices by furnishing them with furniture and stationery?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Yes, Sir; we are attempting to do it and we are seeing what could possibly be done to make the position satisfactory.

Cost of Internal Coaches manufactured at Perambur

*1475. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the cost per unit of a fully furnished third class Integral Coach, charged by the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur;

(b) the cost charged by Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore for such coaches;

(c) the reasons for the difference in the cost, if any, between the two; and

(d) the imported components in both varieties of coaches supplied by these factories?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The cost of a fully furnished third class integral coach assembled by the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, from imported components in the initial stages of manufacture was Rs. 2,37,000.

The present cost charged for such a coach completely manufactured by the Factory and supplied to the Railways is Rs. 1,83,000.

(b) The average cost charged by Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore for a fully furnished third class integral coach assembled from im-

ported components is expected to be Rs. 2,40,000. The final price will be fixed after cost audit.

The cost for such a coach which would be completely manufactured by the factory from June 1961 is expected to be Rs. 1,90,000.

(c) The difference is small in the cost charged by the two factories for a coach assembled from imported components.

The difference in the cost charged by the two factories for a integral coach completely manufactured by them is due to the fact that the lower cost at present charged by the Integral Coach Factory reflects the long term economies achieved by the factory where the production of this type of coach has been well established.

(d) The value of imported components in an integral third class coach assembled by the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur from imported components, in the initial stages of manufacture, was about Rs. 1,00,000.

The approximate value of imported components excluding steel, in an integral third class coach completely manufactured by the factory is Rs. 4,000.

The average approximate value of imported components in the case of an integral third class coach supplied by Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore assembled from imported components is Rs. 1,07,000.

The value of imported components, excluding steel, for an integral third class coach which will be completely manufactured by Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. from June 1961 is expected to be about Rs. 10,000.

Shri Morarka: May I know the total number of integral coaches for which the orders were placed with the HAL since the very beginning?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The first order was for 400 coaches and the second order has been placed for 250.

Shri Morarka: May I know the total extra amount paid to the HAL on both these orders as compared to the Integral Coach Factory?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The figures have been given. The difference is only about Rs. 7,000 per coach. My hon. friend is perhaps thinking of the actual cost that we have incurred in the manufacture of the coaches at the Integral Coach Factory. No doubt the actual cost is Rs. 1,48,000, but we are charging the railways Rs. 1,83,000, the difference being credited to a Development Suspense Account. What would ultimately be charged for the 250 coaches would be Rs. 1,90,000 and thus the difference will be only Rs. 7,000 per coach. This is due to the fact that the Integral Coach Factory has long-established economics in the manufacture of such types of coaches.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Minister said just now that the price paid to the Integral Coach Factory is Rs. 1,83,000 whereas the price paid to the HAL is Rs. 2,40,000 for the coach manufactured out of the imported material. So, the difference is about Rs. 60,000 per coach.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing.

Shri Morarka: I am only trying to know why this big difference is there and what is the total extra amount paid by the railways to HAL on this account.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My hon. friend has not obviously followed the answer. The cost charged by the HAL is Rs. 2,40,000, when compared to Rs. 2,37,000 of the Integral Coach Factory. It is the initial cost of the HAL, for the coach assembled from imported components. As against that, we are now charging the railway a lesser cost for the coach which is completely manufactured by the factory. It is Rs. 1,83,000. This, when compared to the sum of Rs. 1,90,000 which the HAL would be

charging for the 250 coaches, is less. So, the difference is only Rs. 7,000.

Shri Morarka: That is only from June onwards.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Transport of Coal by Ships

*1476. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 ships are being employed to move coal from Calcutta to nine Western and Eastern ports of India; and

(b) if so, from which date?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). It has been decided to transport an additional one million tons of coal from Calcutta to the Southern and Western India by sea route over and above the existing movement of one million tons. For this purpose, it has been estimated that about 42 ships would be needed and the Indian Coastal Conference have agreed to provide this number of ships. It has been proposed that the coal from Calcutta should be discharged at the following ports:

Madras, Cuddalore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Bombay, Bhavnagar, Portbunder and Sika.

The scheme for the transport of 2 million tons of coal will come into force from 1st May, 1961.

Shri Raghunath Singh: From the statement it appears that to transport coal to southern and western India 42 ships would be required. May I know whether these ships are going to be purchased, chartered or acquired?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have already got 36 ships engaged on this particular traffic. We have asked the Indian Coastal Conference for more and they have agreed to place six more at our disposal, thus bringing the total number of ships to 42. So, this total number of 42 ships appears to be sufficient for the transport of this cargo by sea.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the total quantity of coal carried to the western coast and discharged at the western ports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At present, the arrangements are as follows in respect of the western ports: Cochin, 6 ships carrying 33,000 tons; Bombay, 5 ships—28,000 tons; Bhavnagar, 2 ships—11,000 tons; Porbunder, 2 ships—11,000 tons; Sika, 2 ships—11,000 tons. This is what is going to be arranged for now, with effect from 1st May, 1961.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में जो कोयला भेजा जाता है, उस पर चार्ज में और जो शिप में भेजेंगे, उस के चार्ज में कोई अन्तर होगा ? क्या उन का रेट करीब करीब बराबर होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : रेल के बारे में जो समस्या है, धन्यवाद सवाल है, वह विचाराधीन है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन व्यय में कोई निर्णय शीघ्र लिया जा सकेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में जो कोयला भेजा जाता है और जो जहाज में भेजने वाले हैं, उस में आडिनरी तौर पर कितना फर्क पड़ेगा।

श्री राज बहादुर : जहाज में जो कोयला जाता है, उस के सम्बन्ध में बम्बई, कोचीन, मद्रास, ट्यूटीकोरिन और मीराष्ट्र पोर्ट्स की मिश्र मिश्र दरें हैं। मीराष्ट्र पोर्ट्स पर ४३ रुपये पर टन, बम्बई में २५ रुपये पर टन और इसी प्रकार में वह कम होता जाता है। रेलवे की मिश्र मिश्र दरें हैं, लेकिन वे बहुत कम हैं।

Shri Dasappa: May I know why, of all the ports, the ships are not expected to touch the Mangalore port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Firstly, there is no arrangement for unloading of coal there at present. Secondly, the question depends also on the requirements of the hinterland as well.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इन प्रकार से जहाजों में जो कोयला ले जाया जायगा, उस में क्या रेल कंपैमिटी को फायदा होगा और क्या देश में और कोयला पहुँच सकेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हाँ, वर्तमान में जहाजों के जरिये ले जाने की जो सोच है, वह १ मिलियन टन, यानी १० लाख टन है। अब प्रस्ताव है कि १ मिलियन टन और ले जाया जायगा, यानी कुल दो मिलियन टन ले जाया जायगा।

Shri Achar: Is it not a fact that the Tile Manufacturers' Association at Mangalore made a representation that they they are not getting coal in spite of the fact that the Mangalore port could be utilised for this purpose, and may I know why Mangalore has not been chosen for this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The tile manufacturers at Mangalore will get their coal provided from the augmented quantities of coal that are to be transported to the west coast. Whether they should get it directly from the ship or otherwise is a question which will depend upon the economics of the transport operations.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Question No. 1479 may also be taken up along with this question, Sir. It deals with the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: I shall see. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: With regard to the movement of coal from Calcutta, may I know whether the Minister is satisfied that the coal berthing arrangements at the Calcutta port, and the line capacity for carrying coal from the mine-heads to

Calcutta are adequate so as to enable this arrangement to be worked satisfactorily?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A Co-ordination Committee has been set up which will look after all these problems. A special officer is also being appointed for this purpose to see that the co-ordinated arrangements are carried out properly. The essential movement depends upon the carrying capacity and the line capacity of the railways and also the loading capacity at the port of Calcutta. I think these will come up to the required expectations.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any return cargo arrangements have been made so that the freight may be lessened?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Coastal Conference have already made a request that they should be assured as far as possible about the return cargo being made available, and we are trying to see that steps are taken to achieve that objective as far as possible.

Fire in Railway Godown at Howrah

*1477. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 88 on the 15th November, 1960 regarding fire in Railway Godown at Howrah and state:

(a) whether the enquiry has since been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Cause of the fire has been investigated by (i) Inspector of Explosives, Eastern Circle Calcutta (ii) Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sadar, Howrah and (iii) Superintendent, Railway Police, Howrah.

The findings of the investigating authorities mentioned above are as under:

Inspector of Explosives.

The initiation of fire was in all probability due to presence of white phosphorous packages. Water of some of the phosphorous containers might have dried up some how and as it is well known, white phosphorous in dry condition starts burning automatically. Subsequently molten phosphorous with the flame must have crept through other packages thereby increasing the intensity of the fire and ultimately the fire spread to the packages of various commodities and set the entire place on fire.

Other possibilities like electric short circuiting, or any outside agency being the causes for initiation of the fire seem to be remote.

Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Howrah.

I am of the definite opinion that the fire was not caused by any explosive substance....

I am of the opinion that the articles stored in the godown were in keeping with the relevant rules and Act.... there was no explosive stored in the godown and even in the case of non-explosive but combustible goods, precautions were taken.... The incident can be called an act of God and no foul play is suspected in this case."

Superintendent of Police, Howrah

During the Police investigation nothing more could be found other than what transpired during the magisterial enquiry. There was no evidence of any criminal operation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that three officers were appointed to hold an enquiry, and their findings differ from each other. May I know what is the view of the Government and which of those findings has been accepted?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Enquiries were held by the Inspector of Explo-

sives. His presumption is that it might have been due to phosphorus being present in the containers. The sub-divisional magistrate said that he is "of the definite opinion that the fire was not caused by any explosive substance." The Superintendent of Police, however, said:

"During the police investigation nothing more could be found other than what transpired during the magisterial enquiry. There was no evidence of any criminal operation."

These are the findings of the different officers who had enquired into it.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the findings of all the three responsible officers differ...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: My question was, in view of the fact that all these findings differ from each other, what is the view of the Government and which of the findings has been accepted.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, the magisterial enquiry said

"The incident can be called an act of God and no foul play is suspected in this case."

We would like to accept this.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, three officers enquired into this matter. The Superintendent of Police who enquired into this said that it was due to some explosives. Another said that it was an act of God. The third officer said that any criminal operation could not be suspected. There are three different opinions. May I know what is the conclusion of the Government?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. The hon. Deputy Minister said that they had come to the conclusion that it was an act of God.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the opinion of one of the officers, and not the conclusion of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. I am not going into that now. Hon. Members are entitled to hold their own opinions. All that the hon. Member can do is to elicit information as to what the final decision of the Government is. They think that it is only an act of God.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the opinion of one of the officers who enquired into this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot substitute the hon. Member's opinion for the opinion of the Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Incentive Schemes for Scientists

*1463. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken for instituting incentive scheme for scientists who evolve new techniques for increasing food production; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). No such scheme has been instituted. Outstanding work done by Scientists in evolving new techniques for increasing food production receives due recognition from Government.

Train between Chalisgaon and Bhusaval

*1464. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand from the public to have one more local train between Chalisgaon and Bhusaval on account of heavy rush;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a demand from the public to

run Bombay-Howrah Express daily on account of heavy rush on that route; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is presumed that the reference is to the Bombay-Howrah Bi-weekly Janata Express train via Allahabad. A few representations have been received for conversion of the Bombay-Howrah Bi-weekly Janata Express into a daily service.

(c) There is no justification for an additional train between Chalisgaon and Bhusaval or for increasing the frequency of the Bombay-Howrah Bi-weekly Janata Express trains.

New Plough

*1468. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent speech of the Prime Minister wherein it is indicated that a new plough can and should immediately be introduced for purposes of better agricultural production; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken accordingly?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A comprehensive scheme for the production, distribution and popularisation of improved agricultural implements has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. The scheme inter alia provides for the improvement of the plough.

Co-operative Farms

*1469 **Shrimati Ba Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Community

Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to establish 10,000 co-operative farms during the Third Five Year Plan in India;

(b) if so, their number State-wise; and

(c) the financial implications involved so far as each State is concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 3180 Co-operative farming societies in the pilot projects will be organised during the III Plan period. Besides these, about 4,000 societies outside the pilot projects are likely to come up voluntarily.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the state-wise programme and financial outlay on pilot projects is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 14]. The details regarding the programme of non-pilot societies are under examination.

नई दिल्ली में बाल-उद्यान, आदि

*१४७८. { श्री भक्त वर्मान :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २३ अगस्त, १९६० के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या १२८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली में बाल-उद्यान, नैत्रने का तालाब और जूने गिनेमा के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के कब तक बन जाने की आशा है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करचरकर) :

(क) और (ख). अर्पणन मूचना नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और शिक्षा मंत्रालय से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय समाप्त पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Transport of Coal to Western India by Ships

*1479. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Commissioner has recently arranged for additional supply of 28,500 tons of coal every month for western India by ship transport;

(b) whether this has presented any technical difficulties to the Bombay Port Trust authorities; and

(c) if so, how these difficulties are being tackled?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The movement of coal to Bombay by coastal ships has not presented any technical difficulties for the Bombay Port Trust. However, there are difficulties in handling the quantity allocated to this Port due to inadequate labour and lighter facilities required for discharging coal;

(c) It has been customary for the Bombay Port to discharge coal in stream but only two to three ships per month can be handled by lighterage. In order to provide for the discharge of an increased quantity of coal, the Bombay Port Trust have agreed to provide a shore berth No. 10, Victoria Dock as an experimental measure. Ships will first lighten to the extent of 1000 to 2000 tons at the lighterage berth and then proceed to No. 10, Victoria Dock for discharging the remaining cargo on the Quay as well as overside.

Prices of Sugar

*1480. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) in view of his statement published in the 'Statesman' dated the 27th March, 1961 under the head-line "Indian Sugar Prices not competitive

(export difficulty explained)", how he proposes to get Indian sugar prices reduced;

(b) the steps taken so far in this direction; and

(c) further steps proposed to be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). For reducing sugar prices, it is necessary to bring down the cost of cane, which, without putting the cane growers to hardship, can be down by improving the yield of cane per acre. For this purpose, sugarcane development schemes have been in operation during the First and Second Five Year Plans. These are being continued. The schemes, which are implemented by State Governments, comprise measures relating to irrigation, manuring, use of improved seeds and varieties, construction of roads in factory areas, control of pests and diseases of sugarcane, etc.

Telephone Exchanges

*1481. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared with a view to provide auto-exchanges in replacement of manual exchanges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 15].

Sugar Factories in U.P.

*1472. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private and co-operative sugar factories in U.P. (District-wise) and crushing capacity of each of them at present; and

(b) the actual crushing capacity utilised in the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Tabl. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 16].

(b) Except for the sugar factory at Baghat in District Meerut, which has gone into production only in 1960-61, the entire capacity was utilised during the year 1959-60.

Resettlement of Agricultural Labourers

3073. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount allocated to Maharashtra during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for the resettlement of landless agricultural labourers?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A provision of Rs. 20.68 lakhs was made in the Second Five Year Plan for resettlement of landless labourers in Maharashtra.

Agricultural Colleges in Maharashtra

3074. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various agricultural colleges in Maharashtra; and

(b) the amount of grant given to each of them by the Central Government during 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) There are at present 6 agricultural Colleges in Maharashtra as detailed below:

1. Government Agricultural College, Poona.
2. Government Agricultural College, Nagpur.
3. Government Agricultural College, Akola.
4. Government Agricultural College, Parbani.

5. Government Agricultural College, Dhulia.

6. Private Agricultural College, Amravati.

(b) No grant has been given to the private Agricultural College at Amravati. As regards the Government Colleges, no grants are sanctioned for individual colleges as such but grants are given to the State Governments for development under certain Heads. Figures of Central assistance actually utilised by the Government of Maharashtra during 1959-60 and 1960-61 in connection with the development of their above Colleges is not available. In addition to cash grants, laboratory equipment and books have been supplied to the following Government Agricultural Colleges under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme:

Name of the College	Amount	
	1959-60	1960-61
	Rs.	Rs.
1. A. College, Poona	Nil	228.00
2. Agri. College, Nagpur	32,617.00	5,622.00
3. Agri. College, Akola	20,474.00	4,120.00

The value of this equipment is being treated as grant-in-aid to the Government of Maharashtra.

Remodelling of Gwalior and Bhopal Stations

3075. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in regard to the remodelling of Gwalior and Bhopal Railway Stations on the Central Railway;

(b) the nature and details of amenities to be provided on the above Stations; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Gwalior,—95 per cent (in respect of station remodelling).

Bhopal,—75 per cent.

(b) **Gwalior**.—Additions and alterations to the station building, new III class waiting hall with flush latrines, extension and cover over platform, circulating areas, tonga stand, cycle stand, paving of platforms and foot over-bridge. In addition the B.G. and N.G. yard is being extensively remodelled.

Bhopal.—Cover over platform and foot over-bridge, conversion of parcel office into waiting hall with extension, modernisation of station building with flush type latrines and improved booking facilities, provision of new R.M.S. Office and improvements to circulating area. Four double bed retiring rooms, 2 double bed tourist retiring rooms with a tourist waiting room and lounge are being provided on 1st floor of the main building.

(c) **Gwalior**.—The entire work of station remodelling is likely to be completed by end of April, 1961.

Bhopal.—The entire work is likely to be completed by December, 1961.

Foreigners Employed in Indian Railways

3076. Shri Pangarkar Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners employed in Indian Railways; and

(b) the number of experts amongst them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 58. This figure does not include Nepalese, Goans and Pakistanis who have migrated with the intention of permanently settling down in India.

(b) One.

Family Planning Centres in Punjab

3077. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres proposed to be opened during 1961-62 in Punjab; and

(b) how many of them will be located in the Punjab Hills?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Ten Family Planning Centres are proposed to be opened by the Government of Punjab during 1961-62.

(b) The location of the Centres has not yet been finalised.

Thefts and Pilferages on N. Railway

3078. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts, pilferages and loss of property that have occurred from November, 1960 to March, 1961 on the Northern Railway; and

(b) how does this compare with the figures for the corresponding period of the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix v, annexure No. 17].

Nagapattinam Harbour

3079. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers at Nagapattinam Harbour undergo a lot of inconvenience due to lack of facilities;

(b) if so, the action taken to improve the situation; and

(c) the amount of money spent to improve the condition during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). As far as Central Government are aware, essential passenger amenities are available at Nagapattinam. Although the bar at the entrance is shallow, lighters of the type plying there can cross the bar safely even at half tide.

But at low tides, the passage of lighters over the bar may involve danger to life and craft. The main need, therefore, is for the execution of works designed to improve the bar. The Government of Madras, who are concerned with the execution of these works have already made a beginning with them in the Second Plan period.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 4.5 lakhs was expected to be incurred in the Second Plan period.

Overbridge at Kodampakkam Station

3080. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an overbridge at Kodampakkam, Madras on the line between Fort station and Tambaram; and

(b) if so, nature of action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. It is for the State Government to consider the necessity or otherwise for the provision of an over/underbridge in replacement of the existing level crossing near Kodampakkam station. The Railway would be willing to implement the scheme on receipt of a specific request from the State Government and on their agreeing to share the cost of the scheme as per extant rules.

(b) Does not arise.

Shramdan Roads in Orissa

3081. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Shramdan roads district-block-wise in Orissa State completed or under construction so far during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods;

(b) the nature of help given by the Centre and Orissa State during that period year-wise so far for these roads;

(c) by what time the rest of works would be completed; and

(d) the number of the roads among them district-block-wise, made all-whether, fair-weather bullock cartable, motorable and bus-serviceable so far?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revenue Roads in Orissa

3082. Shri Khumbhar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted from the State and Central Sectors separately for construction of revenue roads in Orissa State district-wise during the Second Five-Year Plan period, year-wise;

(b) the names of the roads, District-wise, completed or under construction so far with that amount in that State;

(c) the names of roads, district-wise, of First Five-Year Plan period if any repaired with that amount;

(d) by what time the rest of the work would be completed and with what amount;

(e) the names of roads among them converted into Public Works Department roads, if any; and

(f) the names of the roads among them, district-wise made all-whether or fair-weather roads?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (f). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

P.W.D. Roads in Orissa

3083. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted from the State and Central Sectors separately for construction of P.W.D. roads in Orissa State District-wise during the Second Plan period, year-wise;

(b) the names of the roads District-wise completed or under construction so far with that amount in that State;

(c) the names of the roads district-wise of First Five-Year Plan period repaired, if any, with that amount;

(d) by what time the rest of the works would be completed and with what amount; and

(e) the names of the roads among them District-wise made all-weather or fair-weather

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Arccanut Research Station at Palode

3084. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the specific subjects on which research work or investigation is carried on at the Arccanut Research Station at Palode, Kerala, the date of commencement of work in each programme and the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 18].

Electrification of Kantabhanji and Titilagarh Railway Colonies

3085. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify the streets and quarters of the colonies at Kantabhanji and Titilagarh Railway stations;

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Electrification of Railway quarters and street lights in Railway colonies is carried out on programme basis subject to availability of funds and

requisite electric power at reasonable rate. Provision of additional Street lights at Titilagarh station has been included in 1961-62 works programme. Electrification of quarters at Titilagarh and quarters and streets at Kantabhanji will be programmed also as and when the necessary funds for these works are available.

Advertisement of P. & T. Vacancies

3086. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vacancies of posts in the Orissa Circle of P. & T. Department are being advertised in the regional language of Orissa State's Newspapers;

(b) if so, the number of advertisements and expenses incurred by that advertisement of vacancies of posts during the Second Five Year Plan period in that State; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In all, 16 advertisements were issued. The expenditure incurred on 13 advertisements is Rs. 4,390.21 nP. (Rupees four thousand three hundred and ninety and twenty one naye paise only). The bills in respects of three advertisements have not yet been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Advertisement of Vacant Posts by South Eastern Railway in Orissa Newspapers

3087. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vacancies of posts of the South Eastern Railway are being advertised in the regional language of Orissa State's Newspapers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Murder of a Railway Employee by a Constable at Salebhata

3088. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Railway cashier clerk was killed by a railway constable on the night of the 20th March, 1961 at Salebhata, District Bolangir, Orissa on the Titilagarh-Sambalpur new rail line;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) the findings of investigation on the murder;

(d) whether the cash amount is according to the account handled by the Cashier; and

(e) if not, what action is being taken on it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The incident occurred as a result of an altercation between the Cashier and the R.P.F. Rakshak on duty.

(c) A case of murder is under police investigation.

(d) No loss of cash has been reported.

(e) Does not arise.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

3089. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has any control over the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if so, what are the details of such control;

(c) what, if any, are the advantages of disbursement of Government of India grant for research projects in Agriculture through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(d) how many representatives of the above Ministry are included in each of the committees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Overall co-ordination of research activities in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and allied subjects.

(ii) Avoidance of overlapping and duplication of research in the above fields.

(iii) Utilisation of the available funds and scientific and technical personnel to the maximum possible extent thereby effecting economy in over-all expenditure on the conduct of research in the above fields in the country.

(iv) Detailed scrutiny of the projects from the scientific, technical, administrative and financial points of view.

(c) Close watch on the progress of the working of the projects and the expenditure incurred thereon.

(d) A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 19].

Publication of I.C.A.R.

3090. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to the publication of the ICAR under the title 'Trends in Agricultural Research' Serial No. 4;

(b) whether it has been noticed by the Government of India that the book under an attractive caption contains only certain speeches, including welcome speeches of Dr. M. S. Randhawa, D.Sc., F.N.I., ICS, Vice President of the ICAR etc.;

(c) what is the purpose for which such publications are made; and

(d) what is the total cost of the publication?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). This was printed for departmental use for reference and since the speeches

included therein contained Statements and information relating to agricultural research and development in the country which could guide the departmental officials.

(d) 500 copies at a cost of Rs. 575 were printed.

Breeds of Milch Cattle

3091. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the important breeds of milch cattle, buffaloes and goats

Cows		Buffaloes		Goats	
Breed	Average milk yield (in village herd) (lbs.)	Breed	Average milk yield (in village herd) (lbs.)	Breed	Average milk yield (in village herd) (lbs.)
Gir	2000	Murrah	3000	Jamnabari	540
Sahiwal	3000	Jaffrabadi	3000	Barbari	300
Sindhi	2500	Surti	3000	Malabari	4—5 lbs. per day.
Tharparkar	2500	Nili-Ravi	3500	(Telicherry)	

(b) No survey has been made to enumerate the number of cattle breed-wise. An ad hoc assessment of average annual milk yield in cows, buffaloes and goats in general was made by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection in 1956. This revealed an increase in the average annual milk yield of cows, buffaloes and goats from 366, 963 and 122 lbs. in 1951 to 382, 1,117 and 127 lbs. respectively in 1956. The I.C.A.R. is now engaged on a sample survey in selected areas to estimate the milk production in cows and buffaloes.

Production of Fodder

3092. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of fodder grass and animal feeds in India; and

in India at present and what is the average milk yield in each; and

(b) what are the estimated numbers of each breed in India and how has the average milk yield varied since 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Information about the more important breeds is given below:

(b) what is the estimated per capita availability of food (in calories) now available to Indian cattle and what is the average minimum nutritional requirement?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement showing the availability and requirements of feeds and fodder as estimated by a Joint Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Council of Medical Research (1954) is laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 20].

The nutritional requirements of cattle are now usually estimated in terms of DCP (Digestible Crude Protein) and TDN (Total Digestible Nutrients) or roughages and concentrates.

The nutritional requirements for various livestock is as follows:—

	Av. wt.	DCP		TDN	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1. Cows	(500 lbs.)	0.338 0.045	4.09 0.316	for maintenance for every lb. of milk produced with 4% fat.	
2. Buffaloes	(800 lbs.)	0.516 0.063	6.15 0.458	for maintenance for every lb. of milk produced with 7% fat.	
3. Bullock	(800 lbs.)	0.92 1.16	8.0 10.5	for normal work for heavy work.	
4. Calves	(250 lbs.)	0.49	3.4		

Tapioca Flour

3093. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware that Tapioca flour is used as an ingredient in cattle feeds in large quantities in Europe;

(b) how much of this flour is consumed for cattle feeds in India; and

(c) what is the food value (in calories) of this flour, as a feed for cattle?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Tapioca flour is used as an ingredient in livestock feeds, particularly for feeding pigs, in Europe. Information is not available on the extent to which it is fed to cattle.

(b) Tapioca chips and 'Tippia' fibrous waste of Tapioca obtained in the manufacture of Sago are known to be used as cattle feed in some areas.

Information on the quantity of Tapioca flour and/or other Tapioca products used as cattle feed is not available.

(c) The gross food value (energy in Kilo calories) and digestible food value for cattle are 3785 and 3334 kilo calories respectively per kilogram of Tapioca.

Annual Report of I.C.A.R.

3094. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) when do the Government of India expect to lay on the Table the annual reports of 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 of the I.C.A.R.; and

(b) what are the reasons for not laying them on the Table earlier?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The report for 1958-59 is at present under print and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly. The report for 1959-60 was approved of by the Annual

General Meeting of the ICAR on 30th August, 1960. The audited accounts for the year 1959-60 have not, however, been received as yet. Audit was conducted in January, 1961.

The preparation of the report for the year 1960-61 is being taken up and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is printed after it is approved by the General Body in August, 1961.

(b) The time of placing the report on the Table of the House depends on the time-lag between the preparation of the report and the next meeting of the General Body at which it is approved, the receipt of the Audit Report and the time taken in getting both the reports printed. Steps are being taken to ensure that the reports are placed on the Table of the House regularly every year as soon as possible after the approval of the General Body.

Cattle Sterility Scheme

3095. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how the co-ordinated cattle Sterility Scheme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is working at present;

(b) how many officers were sent to Sweden for higher studies for this scheme and how many of these officers are still in the scheme; and

(c) what is the expenditure incurred as on the 1st January, 1961 for this scheme, in each of the States?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The scheme is working satisfactorily. The first part of the scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India for a period of 4 years with effect from 1st August, 1954, in the States of Madras, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Bombay and at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. After the expiry of this period, the scheme has

been taken over permanently by the States and the I.V.R.I. and separate Chairs for animal gynaecology and obstetrics have been created in the veterinary colleges.

The second part of the scheme was sanctioned for a period of four years with effect from 1st April, 1957 in the States of Kerala, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Andhra Pradesh (Osmania University). The period of sanction expired on 31st March, 1961. The States and the Osmania University are taking action for taking over the scheme permanently and for

the creation of permanent Chairs for animal gynaecology and obstetrics.

The third part of the scheme was sanctioned for a period of 4 years with effect from 1st April, 1959 at the Andhra Pradesh Veterinary College, Tirupati.

(b) In all 24 officers were sent from different States, Institutes and Universities. Seven of them have been permanently absorbed by the States and the I.V.R.I. in teaching and research jobs. Five are under consideration for being permanently absorbed. Seven are engaged in work in the same field. Five are under training.

(c) Name of the State

Expenditure incurred
From 1-8-54 to 31-7-58.

	Rs.	
1. Madras	75,908.00	} Expenditure shared by Central and State Govts.
2. Punjab	32,474.00	
3. Bombay	67,346.00	
4. Bihar	72,296.00	
5. West Bengal	60,950.00	
6. U.P.	72,556.00	} (from 1-8-54 to 31-10-58) (entire expenditure met by Central Government)
7. I.V.R.I.	78,939.00	

From 1-4-57 to 1-1-61

8. Assam	55,405.00	} Expenditure shared by Central and State Government.
9. Orissa	54,430.00	
10. Kerala	45,107.00	
11. Madhya Pradesh	58,311.00	
12. Andhra Pradesh	18,590.00	
13. Osmania University	60,126.00	(entire expenditure met by Central Govt.).

Diseases of Livestock

3096. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific schemes for the investigation of diseases of livestock in operation at present; and

(b) whether a statement containing the following particulars will be laid on the Table:—

- (1) the date of commencement of each scheme;
- (2) the purpose of each scheme;
- (3) the number of scientific personnel in each scheme;

(4) the number of non-scientific personnel in each scheme;

(5) the money spent so far on each scheme upto the beginning of the current budget scheme; and

(6) the results so far achieved in each scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information required in respect of the schemes financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the investigation of diseases of livestock is laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 21].

Literature of I.C.A.R.

3097. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of literature on Agricultural Information supplied to the N.E.S. blocks in 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) whether the value is realised in cash or adjusted in accounts; and

(c) what are the languages in which the literature was published?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The total value is indicated below year-wise:

1958-59.	.. Rs. 5,73,170
1959-60.	.. Rs. 0,03,177
1960-61.	.. Rs. 7,65,129

(b) The value is not realised in cash. Expenditure on publications supplied to the Blocks is met from the budget provision made for this Ministry's 'Scheme for the production of Agricultural information literature for the Village Level Workers in N.E.S. blocks'.

(c) English, Hindi, and Punjabi.

Genetics and Breeding in Plants

3098. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conference of research workers on Genetics and breeding in plants and animals held at the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute in May, 1957 had recommended close co-ordination between plant and animal geneticists and if so the steps taken in this regard by the Government of India;

(b) whether such conferences had been held subsequently; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir. The co-ordination between Plant and Animal Geneticists is ensured by nominating certain Plant Geneticists of repute to

the Animal Breeding Committee and Animal Genetics to the Botany Committee. The programmes of plant and animal breeding thus receive the attention of both classes of experts.

(b) and (c). It has not been found necessary to hold another conference but one will be held as and when necessary. In the meantime the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been holding similar conferences in other subjects such as a combined conference of Plant and Animal Nutritionists and a combined conference of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Workers on subjects related to Dairy.

Green Manure

3099. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results obtained on trials of green manure plants like *Sesbania* species for drought resistant qualities have been popularised; and

(b) whether any State has taken up the results of such investigations with green manure plants for popularising such plants among the cultivators and if so, with what results?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The results obtained from trials on green manure plants, viz., *Sesbania* species have been popularised in suitable agroclimatic regions of the country by various audio visual aids and by adequate incentives.

1. **Publication:**—The Indian Council of Agricultural Research bulletins and Central Government periodicals "Indian Farming" and "Agricultural Extension" as also State Governments periodicals give publicity by good and timely write-ups. Leaflets are also released in regional languages and widely distributed in States like West Bengal, Kerala, Madras, Orissa, etc.

2. **Feature films:** The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has also produced educative feature films for popularising the practice of green manuring.

3. **Seed Packets:**—In some of the States, green manuring seed packets are widely distributed to the farmers for raising suitable green manuring crops.

4. **Subsidies:**—Subsidies are provided for larger production of green manuring seeds on a commercial scale.

Green manuring is popular in most of the States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras and Uttar Pradesh. The total area green manured during 1959-60 was 70 lakhs acres and the likely achievement in 1960-61 would be of the order of 105 lakh acres. Special efforts are being made by Kerala, Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan to popularise the green manuring practices.

Research on Green Manure

3100. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table a summary of achievements in respect of research conducted under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in regard to green manure and also in popularising the raising of green manure in the various States on the basis of results obtained?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A note is placed on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 22].

Earthworms

3101. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the role of Earthworms in influencing the microflora of the soil has been investigated in detail; and

(b) if so, the results obtained so far?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, the role of earthworms in influencing the microflora of the soil has been investigated.

(b) It is observed that the earthworm casts contain a larger number of micro-organisms than the surrounding soil. These include cellulose decomposing bacteria, nitrogen fixing bacteria and various other physiological types.

Research on Azotobacter Inoculation of Crops

3102. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for research on Azotobacter inoculation of crops, worked out in the State Agricultural Research Institute, Tollygunge, West Bengal, with the financial aid from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since 1951 has now been completed; and

(b) what are the results obtained so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) An examination of the suitability of the soils of West Bengal for Azotobacter growth showed that in spite of favourable PH, most of the soils do not contain Azotobacter at all and also that the number of Azotobacter is very poor in those soils where it is present. The number ranges from 50 to 2500 per gm. of rice soil. When azotobacter was inoculated in these soils, they disappeared from most of them after an incubation period of 15 days at room temperature and at a moisture content of 50 per cent. of the water holding capacity. Nitrogen fixing capacity of Azotobacter, isolated from different soils of West Bengal, showed that the average fixation of Nitrogen by them is about 10 mg. per gm. of sugar decomposed. Experiments were carried out in order to find out whether the existence of anaerobic conditions due to water-logging is responsible for the scarcity of Azoto-

bacter population in West Bengal soils. Results showed that Azotobacter number decreases after keeping the soils water logged. Investigation on the occurrence of toxic substances in the soil which may be one of the causes for the scarcity of Azotobacterium soils was made but no such toxic substance could be detected. Results indicate that soils of West Bengal are highly deficient in phosphate and trace elements at least for an active multiplication of Azotobacter. Study on the effect of inoculation on the germination of seeds of aus paddy and jute showed that inoculation has no effect on seed germination. In the seed inoculation experiment with aus paddy and jute, periodical examination of soils from the rhizosphere of inoculated plants showed the presence of an abundant population of Azotobacter throughout the whole period of experiment. Study of Azotobacter population in cropped rice soil showed that the number of Azotobacter increases gradually with the age of the crop.

Use of D.D.T. for Pests

3103. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the result obtained so far in the co-ordinated scheme at Poona, which commenced in 1956, to investigate the efficiency of different formulations of D.D.T. and B.H.C. etc. against important pests under Indian conditions;

(b) the number of scientists working in the scheme; and

(c) the total financial aid given so far by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for this co-ordinated scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The co-ordinated scheme for tests with D.D.T., B.H.C. and allied insecticides for control of agricultural pests in India commenced at Poona in 1946 (and not in 1953).

The results indicated that in the case of Pink Boll Worm, 4 applica-

tions of 8 ozs. of Endrin per acre and 0.02 per cent. Gusathion gave significantly lower incidence than the untreated plots, and also gave significantly higher yields in Cotton.

Trials conducted with 1 per cent. Endrin dust and D.D.T., B.H.C. plus sulphur mixture indicated that 4 applications of either of them gave significant decrease in incidence of pink boll worm and higher yields while 3 applications of 1 per cent. Endrin dust in a second experiment did not give lower incidence nor higher yields. In a third experiment 7 applications of these dusts gave significantly lower incidence as well as higher yield.

In aphid trials, Endrin 2 ozs., 4 ozs. parathion, 0.02 per cent., 0.04 per cent. and B.H.C. 0.2 per cent. were all found to be superior to nicotine sulphate (1:800). This was also confirmed by a second experiment on the same lines.

(b) Two.

(c) The financial aid given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research amounted to Rs. 41,300.

Cashewnut Pests

3104. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the results of investigations on cashewnut pests made under the auspices of the Government of India and Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) the annual loss of nuts estimated to be caused by the pests; and

(c) the measures recommended for the control of these pests?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Under a Research Scheme of I.C.A.R. a survey of important cashew growing tracts on the east and west coasts has been made and data on pests and damage caused by them recorded. A number of pests not so far recorded have been found.

(b) No approximate estimate has been made or is possible in the present conditions of dispersed trees.

(c) The following measures have been found effective but they are still in the experimental stage:

BHC (0.1 per cent.) spray for cashew borer.

BHC (0.05 per cent.) or parathion (0.025 per cent.) for the leaf minor.

DDT (0.1 per cent.) for the tea mosquito bug.

Hybridisation of Mango Plants

3105. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the result of hybridisation work on mango plants done in the Horticultural Research Institute at Saharanpur?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The work on the inter-varietal hybridization in mango was started at the Horticultural Research Institute, Saharanpur, in 1951 and is still continuing.

The main objective of the earlier crosses was to combine the shining golden yellow colour and better size of Fajari Zafrani with the taste and flavour of Dashehari. Of the four hybrids developed at the Institute, hybrid No. 3 is promising and has acquired the Zafran colour from the variety Fajari Zafrani with the taste and flavour of Dashehari.

2. Since 1953, crosses have been made with a view to evolving regular bearing varieties by hybridizing the biennial and commercial varieties (Langra and Dashehari) with the annual bearing ones (Romani, Totapari Hyderabad and totapari Red Small). As a result of these crosses, 23 hybrids have been obtained so far and are under observation in the field. Out of them two hybrids of Dashehari Romani are bearing regularly since 1957. Their bearing behaviour will have to be

observed for a number of years, before conclusive results regarding the inheritance or regular bearing habit can be said to have been obtained. The remaining hybrids are young and are still under observation.

Bunchy Top Disease of Bananas in Kerala

3106. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the results of investigations obtained so far on the Bunchy Top disease of bananas in Kerala;

(b) how is the disease transmitted from plant to plant;

(c) what are the results of studies on the 'Vector, *Pentalonia nigronervosa*' and the host ranges of the Virus and the Vector;

(d) the financial aid given so far by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the investigations; and

(e) the number of scientists working in the investigation and the estimated annual loss on account of bunchy top disease?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The external and internal symptoms of the disease have been studied. The virus was found to be transmitted by the banana aphid, *Pentalonia nigronervosa*. Observations on the aphid incidence on 24 banana varieties showed that varying degrees of aphid infestation occurred on all varieties and Nendran, Peyon, Ennabaniyan Vennettumannan, Neymannan etc. were relatively more susceptible to aphid infestation. It was found that high temperature and heavy rains (March-June) were unfavourable and that moderate rainfall and low temperature were favourable for aphid infestation. The results of the field experiments on the control of the banana aphid showed that the application of insecticides was very effective in reducing the aphid infestation. Basudin and Endrin were found to be more effective.

Laboratory trials indicated that Eka-tin, Mytasystex and Basudin were more effective when applied at 1/8th of the strengths used for field applications.

(b) The disease is transmitted from plant to plant through the vector *Pentalonia nigronervosa*.

(c) The vector population is greater during October, to February and scarce during the rest of the period when heavy rains or dry conditions occur. The plants namely *Colocasia* sp., *Alocasia* sp., *Heliconia* sp., *Caladium* sp., *Cosus* sp., and *Elettaria cardamomum* were found to act as the collateral hosts of the vector.

(d) The total grant sanctioned for the scheme upto 31st March, 1961 is Rs. 31,510/-, out of which a sum of Rs. 27,802-97 has actually been placed at the disposal of the State Government.

(e) There are one Research Officer (Virus Pathologist) and one Research Assistant working in the scheme.

It is difficult in the case of such a dispersed crop to estimate approximate loss on account of this disease.

Duck Breeding in Kerala

3107. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the results obtained so far by the duck breeding scheme in Kerala;

(b) how do the fertility and matchability of the eggs of the Khaki Campbell under conditions of Kerala compare with these qualities in the eggs of Desi ducks as revealed by the studies made so far; and

(c) the total financial assistance given by the Government of India or the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Experiments on the breeding of Khadi Campbell ducks were initiated in November, 1954. In view of the

heavy mortality in the ducks due to virus hepatitis the Poultry Science Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research modified the programme and experiments on selective breeding of local ducks were taken up in 1958-59. The work is in progress and it is too early to give any results.

(b) Out of 1264 Khaki Campbell eggs set in 1956-57, 569 were fertile and 102 ducklings were hatched. Out of 688 local duck eggs set in 1959-60, 507 were fertile and 251 ducklings were hatched.

(c) Rs. 48,230-00 have been given up to 31st March, 1961 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Hatchery Scheme at Y.M.C.A., Martaudom

3108. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance has been given to the commercial hatchery scheme at the Y.M.C.A., Martaudom and if so, what is the total amount given so far; and

(b) the number of chicken of foreign breeds like leghorns, distributed in each year since the commencement of the scheme as against the targets laid down?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

Rs. 2,53,690-00 have been sanctioned from the 1st January, 1957 to 31st March, 1961.

(b) Against an ultimate annual target of 20,000 chicks the number of White Leghorn chicks distributed during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 was 422 (for three months only), 3,655 and 6,280 respectively. The exact figure for 1960-61 is awaited but it is anticipated that approximately 13,000 chicks have been distributed during the year.

Co-ordinated Scheme on Cattle Sterility

3109. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount spent by the Government of India up to the commencement of the current budget year, on the coordinated scheme on cattle sterility; and

(b) how far has the scheme succeeded in improving the teaching of animal gynaecology and obstetrics and in the investigations on problems relating to infertility?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Rs. 4.34 lakhs.

(b) Prior to the introduction of the scheme, animal gynaecology and obstetrics were taught as part of certain other subjects. With the inception of the scheme, animal gynaecology and obstetrics, including artificial insemination, physiopathology of reproduction and other related matters have been included in the syllabus of the veterinary degree course as an independent subject, and separate professors have been provided for teaching the subject.

Prior to the introduction of the scheme, no comprehensive investigations on problems relating to infertility were undertaken in this country, and isolated researches on certain aspects of the subject were carried out by interested workers. With the launching of the scheme a comprehensive programme of fundamental investigations has been taken up in a coordinated manner at the different centres, covering various aspects of physiology and pathology of reproduction in cattle and buffaloes.

Cultivation of Glyricidia

3110. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given any financial assistance for the popularisation of the

cultivation of Glyricidia in Kerala, for purpose of green manure;

(b) if so, what is the total amount so given;

(c) whether the possibility of increasing the bee culture along with increase in cultivation of glyricidia have been investigated; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A subsidy of Rs. 2 per maund is given for multiplication and distribution of green manure seeds. This subsidy is admissible for all green manures. No specific provision is made for Glyricidia separately in this regard. It is upto the State Government to avail of the admissible subsidy for multiplication of Glyricidia seeds also.

(c) and (d). So far as the Government of India are aware this has not been investigated.

Census of Livestock

3111. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to conduct a census of livestock in this year and if so, what is the reference date fixed;

(b) whether the Government of India have taken proper steps to ensure that unlike the 1956 livestock census all States conduct the census at the same time; and

(c) whether any proforma and instructions have been circulated to the States already and if so, whether a copy of these will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The ninth Livestock Census is being held this year with 15th April, 1961 as the reference date.

(b) The Census is being held simultaneously in all the States except

Jammu and Kashmir where it will be conducted in September, 1961.

(c) Copies of instructions (including proforma) circulated by the Government of India to the State Governments in this connection are available in the Parliament Library.

Increase in Livestock

3112. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have made any estimates about the increase in the number of livestock in the quinquennium after the 1956 livestock census and if so, what is the estimated increase in (i) cattle, (ii) buffaloes, (iii) sheep, (iv) goats, (v) pigs, (vi) horses, ponies, asses and camels, and (vii) poultry?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Livestock Census is taken quinquennially. The eighth Census was taken in 1956. The ninth Livestock Census is being held in April, this year. No estimates about the increase or decrease in different categories of livestock viz., cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, ponies, asses, camels, poultry etc. since 1956 are available.

Rinderpest Disease in Cattle

3113. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the broad details of the scheme for eradication of the rinderpest disease in cattle;

(b) what is the latest percentage of animal mortality accounted for by this disease as against 37 per cent. as seen in the report of the Livestock Census, 1956; and

(c) what is the total amount spent since the commencement of the First Five Year Plan on the control and/or eradication of rinderpest?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The object of

the scheme is to render the country free from rinderpest by:

(i) Mass vaccination of all adult cattle and buffaloes except pregnant animals and young calves below six months of age, in a systematic manner and marking the Vaccinated animals;

(ii) producing freeze dried goat tissue vaccine by the latest methods.

(iii) establishment of quarantine stations on the land frontiers of India to prevent ingress of the disease from the neighbouring countries.

(b) The actual data for the country as a whole is not available but the mortality due to the disease in covered areas is negligible.

(c) Rs. 254.94 lakhs.

(This figure includes Rs. 75.83 lakhs for the year 1960-61 which is provisional).

Cattle Population

3114. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how far the growth of the cattle population has been brought under control, if at all, by artificial checks such as castration and artificial insemination; and

(b) how much money has Government of India given to the State during the last three years for the control and growth of cattle population?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) As stated in the reply given to part (b) of Starred Question No. 691 asked in the Lok Sabha on 9th March, 1961, the slaughter of cattle is restricted due to public sentiments. The Government of India have, however, initiated schemes for segregation of useless cattle in Gosadans and for castration of scrub bulls which are intended to restrict, to a limited extent, the

propagation of useless stock. Under the All-India Key Village Scheme, castrations of 4,83,494 male calves as well as scrub bulls were carried out till the end of 1959-60. Under the Second Plan 58 Gosadans where 74,830 heads of cattle were segregated, have also been set up in the country with the same objective namely the control of the growth of useless stock. In addition to these two Centrally sponsored schemes, the State Departments of Animal Husbandry have their own schemes for castration of scrub bulls. Artificial Insemination, is a method of breeding and does not by itself check the growth of cattle population.

(b) A provision of Rs. 22.10 lakhs as Central share was made in the Second Five Year Plan for the establishment of Gosadans. No separate funds had been earmarked for castration work during that Plan as castration of scrub bulls formed part of the activities of the All-India Key Village Scheme for which a provision of Rs. 237 lakhs (as Central share) existed in the Second Plan. A comprehensive scheme for mass castration of scrub bulls has been proposed under the Third Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 52.95 lakhs.

Artificial Insemination Centres for Cows and Buffaloes

3115. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many artificial insemination centres are functioning in the key villages at present;

(b) what is the average number of cows and buffaloes covered by artificial insemination during each year of the Second Five Year Plan, as estimated by the Government of India; and

(c) what percentage of such animals as estimated yielded progeny in each year?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 384.

(b) 2,78,482, so far as the first four years of the Second Plan are concerned.

(c) According to the findings of the Experts Key Village Committee recently set up by the Government of India, the percentage of conception in such animals varies from 35 to 70, depending on the feeding and management practices as also on the type of cattle covered.

Unserviceable Cattle in Madras

3116. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have investigated the reasons for Madras State in which the largest quantity of beef is consumed at present, also having the largest number of unserviceable cattle; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). According to the Livestock Census 1956, Madras State has a cattle population of 96,98,000 out of which 4,42,000 are reported to be unserviceable cattle which includes bulls, bullocks and cows over three years of age which are not fit either for breeding or for draught purposes. This works out to 4.8 percent against the usual average of about 2 per cent. No special investigations have been made for the purpose.

Central Council for Gosamvardhana

3117. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many times has the Central Council of Gosamvardhana met till now since its establishment in 1952 and at which places; and

(b) whether the Government of India have reviewed the work of this Council and if so, what are the latest findings on the success or failure of the Council?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Eight times at New Delhi and once each at Bangalore and Bombay.

(b) As a result of a review conducted in 1960, it has been decided to broad-base the composition of the Council and to expand the scope of its functions so as to give it a fuller role for initiating programmes which should go towards the speedy development of cattle wealth in the country. The Council has also been placed in charge of a non-official President, Shri U. N. Dhebar. A copy of the Resolution reconstituting the Council is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 23].

Gosadans

3118. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of heads of cattle segregated in the Gosadans till the commencement of the current year; and

(b) whether the Government of India will state the total expenditure incurred on the Gosadans during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 74,830 heads of cattle upto 31st March, 1960. Reports for the year 1960-61 are awaited from the States and the information asked for will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(b) A provision of Rs. 22.10 lakhs (as Central share) was made for this scheme in the Second Plan. Uptodate information is not available and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Animal Husbandry

3119. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the total Central Government expenditure incurred so far, from the commencement of the First

Five Year Plan, on Animal Husbandry?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the reply given to his Unstarred Question No. 2278 on 27th March, 1961.

Cattle Wealth of States

3120. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what, if any, is the special attention paid by the Government of India to improve the cattle wealth of States, which are comparatively backward in this respect; and

(b) what has been the result of such efforts in the States concerned, by the work done from the commencement of the First Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2910 asked by the Hon'ble Member on 7th April, 1961, development and improvement of cattle is the responsibility of the State Governments. To assist the State Governments, the Government of India have sponsored the following schemes:

1. All India Key Village Scheme which aims at all round improvement in milk yield as well as draught capacity of cattle and buffaloes in selected development blocks.

2. Gaushala Development Scheme which aims at the conversion of selected gaushalas as cattle breeding-cum-milk production centres.

3. Scheme for rehabilitation of nomadic cattle breeders and the preservation and improvement of stocks maintained by them.

4. Under the scheme of rounding up of stray and wild cattle, unclaimed productive cattle of Haryana breed from Delhi, Punjab and Western U.P. are being allotted to bonafide breeders, in non-descript areas in other States. This is expected to improve the milk

production in these areas to a limited extent.

5. Cross-breeding scheme under which Jersey bulls are used on an experimental basis for grading up of local cattle.

6. Approved bulls of milch breeds of cattle like Jersey, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar and Sahiwal and of Murrah buffaloes are maintained at the Central Artificial Insemination Centre, Bangalore for supply of semen to various States.

7. A research scheme has been initiated in the States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Madras to ascertain whether the milk production in non-descript areas can be increased by selective breeding or by grading up or by cross-breeding with milch breeds.

8. Recently a scheme for breeding of milch goats has been sanctioned for being taken up in Kerala. Under this scheme, it is intended to cross local goats with imported Saanen breed for high milk production. There is also a proposal for starting a goat development scheme in Himachal Pradesh under the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Manufacture of Newsprint from Eucalyptus Globulus

3121. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have considered the possibility of commercial exploitation of the manufacture of newsprint from Eucalyptus globulus and Accacia decurrens, as successfully evolved in the pilot plant at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun;

(b) which are the areas where these two trees are available in large quantities; and

(c) whether the Government of India have worked out the economics of production by the process found out

at the Institute, using the above two trees?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Plantations of these species have been taken up in the Nilgiri area of the Madras State. It is however found that adequate quantities of these species will not be available for commercial utilisation before 1965. A firm in South India has recently applied for a licence under the Industries Act to establish a 60 ton per day rayon grade pulp based on eucalyptus and Accacia decurrens (Wattle) in the Nilgiri region.

(c) No, Sir.

Research in Non-Cereal Foods

3122. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what progress has been made so far in the search for non-cereal foods from apparently non-edible sources, being made for some years in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Work has been done with regard to tubers of *Dioscorea* spp and *Pueraria tuberosa*. The observations so far made are as under:—

Dioscorea.—A chemical examination of the tubers of the different species of *Dioscorea* viz. *D. bulbifera*, *D. alata*, *D. Sativa*, *D. Angunia* has shown that they have contain above 60 of starch. However the wild varieties are not suitable in their natural state for human consumption because some of them contain poisonous alkaloids and other principles which render them indeible. The 'processed' flours of the *Dioscorea* tubers consist mostly of starch and may be useful as food in admixture with wheat flour or for the production of 'synthetic rice'.

Pueraria tuberosa.—It is a perennial climber growing vigorously during April and May and covering the ground, bushes and even large trees. The leaves and tubers of this offer good fodder for the horses and cattle

because of their high protein and carbohydrate contents. The tubers can be extracted for the carbohydrate for human consumption in time of emergency.

Manufacture of Camphor

3123. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any work is being carried on at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun for the manufacture of camphor from indigenous raw materials; and

(b) if so, the results of the work done so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Monograph on 'Poisonous Plants'

3124. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has received for publication a monograph on "Poisonous Plants in India" from the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun and if so, how many volumes have been received and published;

(b) the number of copies printed; and

(c) if not published, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The monograph on "Poisonous Plants of India" is the outcome of a research scheme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Volume I of the monograph was published in 1949. 1000 copies were printed. The second volume is being published. It is also proposed to bring out a revised edition of volume I.

Cane Planting Research Centres

3125. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cane Planting Research Centres started in Assam, Dehra Dun, Kerala and Madras for raising Malayan or Malacca canes have made any progress; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A scheme for the introduction of Malayan canes and improvement of indigenous canes was started by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, towards the end of the First Five Year Plan and continued during the 2nd Plan. Attempts were made to procure viable seeds and live seedlings from Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines. The seeds obtained failed to germinate in Dehra Dun, Assam, Kerala, Madras, etc. It was concluded that the cane seeds lose their viability soon after collection. Despite further attempts it has not been possible to get fresh Malayan seeds which could germinate in India. As regards live seedlings they were arranged but the bulk perished en-route although they were sent by air. These seedlings flourished in Assam and have thrown out numerous suckers and these form a nucleus for further propagation and extension. One seedling has survived in Kerala but in Dehra Dun the seedlings died on account of severe winter conditions despite protective measures.

Investigations at Dehra Dun with Indian Canes have shown considerable possibilities of better utilisation of local canes. It has been seen that proper collection and processing of canes improve the quality of indigenous canes. Some of the Indian canes have been found to compare favourably with imported Malayan Canes. State Forest Department's are being advised by the Forest Research Institute regarding the cultivation of appropriate canes in their areas and are being supplied seedlings of some commercially important species rais-

ed in the Dehra Dun Nursery together with technical details for raising plantations. Field investigations with different canes are being continued all over India.

A paper on the collection and processing of Indian Canes has also been published by the Forest Research Institute.

Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam

3126. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table the results of studies conducted so far at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam on:

- (i) micro flora of coconut soils;
- (ii) investigations in virus pathology;
- (iii) when were these studies commenced; and
- (iv) the number of Scientists engaged in these studies?

The Minister for Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix V, annexure No. 24.]

Indian Central Sugarcane Committee

3127. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee to collect information on the spread of the disease "Red Rot" to assess the all India position of the disease has been implemented; and

(b) if so, whether a copy containing the information so collected will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Yes; Sir. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa reported only stray cases; Assam had minor localised attack; and the disease did not appear in Maharashtra, Madras and Kerala. The incidence of "Red Rot"

in U.P., Bihar, and the Punjab during 1959-60 where it had occurred, is as under:—

Per.centage affected.	U.P.	Bihar	Punjab
Below 1%	—	1160	4443
1.5%	450	1295	2376
6.10%	25	—	839
11.20%	43	—	—
Over 20%	60	613	—

Regional Arecanut Research Station, Palode

3128. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the re-orientation of the technical programme for the Regional Arecanut Research Station at Pacha, Palode, Trivandrum District has been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the programme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The revised research programme drawn up is being put up to an Expert Committee recently set up for further scrutiny.

Investigation in Yellow Leaf Disease

3129. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether laboratory investigation of the yellow leaf disease of Arecanut Palms in the Regional Research Station, Palode, is in collaboration with the Kerala State Medical College and the University laboratories; and

(b) if so, what are the respective shares of work in the investigation of each of these institutions?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Yellow Leaf Disease in Arecanut Palms in Kerala

3130. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether spraying operations for the control of the dreaded yellow leaf disease of Arecanut Palms in Kerala was considerably delayed for want of common pesticides and chemicals; and

(b) if so, who was responsible for it?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b): This is primarily the concern of the State Government. The information required is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Diseases of Coconut Palm

3131. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main diseases of the coconut palm in India and what is the estimated incidence of each disease; and

(b) what are the causative organisms and the mode or media of transmission in each disease?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 25.]

Mechanised Fishing Boats

3132. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what, if any, is the target (in numbers) tentatively or finally set for mechanized Fishing Boats, under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) what is the available Boat production capacity and the capacity for Marine Diesel Engines for fishing boats at present?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) About 4,000 mechanised fishing boats.

(b) The installed capacity for fishing boat production is about 1,000 per year. No proposal in the form of engines exclusively designated as marine engines has yet been licensed. However, some of the engines already being manufactured or proposed to be manufactured are adaptable for marine applications with slight modifications.

Some schemes for the manufacture of engines exclusively designed for marine applications have been received and these are under Government's consideration. Regular production of engines suitable for marine applications is likely to be established by the end of this year. No separate capacity is allocated for marine engines as these will be a part of the overall capacity of the firms concerned for production of their engines.

Fishing Nets

3133. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirement of Nylon and other synthetic fibres for fishing nets, under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much of this demand is expected to be met by indigenous production in the Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) About 20 million lbs.

(b) By the end of the Third Plan period, indigenous production is expected to increase substantially.

New Fishing Grounds

3134. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new fishing grounds or fishing banks have been located (in the deep sea) and studied since the commencement of the First Five Year

Plan and if so, what are the details of these banks; and

(b) whether Government will lay on the Table a statement giving details of mapping and charting work and oceanographic data collected on these banks as well as on the fishing banks and fishing grounds known prior to the First Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Important fishing grounds have been located in the following areas:

1. The Bombay region extending southward to 18° 20' N. lat. and towards the north and north-east upto 19° 40' N-71° E;

2. The Cambay region extending from south-east to north-east from 72° E 30' E-19° 40' N to 70° E-20° 40' N;

3. The Veraval region, a narrow strip of about 20 miles width extending seaward from the coast upto 69° 30' E;

4. The Porbunder region, extending north-east-ward from the preceding region upto 22° N-69° E; and

5. The Dwarka region bounded by the latitudes 22° N and 22° 40' N and the longitudes 68° E and 69° E.

Besides these areas, extensive prawn grounds off Bombay Mangalore, Malabar Coast and off Cochin and Alleppy have been located.

On the East Coast, important fishing grounds have also been located off Tuticorin, Calingapatnam, Gopalpur and off the mouths of the Mahanadi, the Devi river and the Prachi river. Detailed studies have been made on the fishing grounds off Saurashtra coast and they have been published in the *Indian Journal of Fisheries* (Indian Journal of Fisheries Vol. VI No. 1—April, 1959 pp. 58—144).

(b) The data on charts and maps and oceanography of the Indian Coasts prior to First Five Year Plan have been published for over a century in important scientific reports and pub-

lications in India and abroad. Chief among these are *Memoirs of the Indian Museum*, *Records of the Indian Museum*, *Proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *University Journals*, *Reports of International Scientific Expeditions*, *Special Publications of the Fisheries Departments of the States*, *Admiralty charts*, *Survey of India maps*, etc. It will not be possible to compile them in a statement. These references are available for consultations in the libraries of Universities and of the Central Fisheries Institutions.

Organisation for location and study of Fishing Grounds

3135. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any unit or organisation of the Government of India charged with the responsibility of locating and studying fishing grounds;

(b) if so, whether the unit has the latest equipment;

(c) whether there is any "Laboratory Ship" at its disposal; and

(d) the number of scientists working in such exploratory schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes; there are 4 Stations (at Bombay, Cochin, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam) for conducting exploratory fishing in Offshore waters.

(b) Yes. These Stations have got some of the latest equipment like Echo-sounders.

(c) No.

(d) Nineteen.

Dioscorea spp and Pueraria uuberosa.

3136. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average per capita income, as estimated by the Government of India, of marine fishermen;

(b) how has this changed, if at all, since 1951;

(c) what is the estimated total population of marine fishermen; and

(d) what if any, are the special schemes now in operation for the improvement of the living conditions of the fishermen?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No information regarding the per capita income of marine fishermen is available. However, the average catch per marine fisherman was estimated to be 1,693 lbs. during 1954.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The population of active marine fishermen as estimated in 1956-57 was about 3,95,000.

(d) Special schemes in operation for improvement of the living conditions of fishermen relate to (i) housing, (ii) better means of communications, (iii) education and (iv) organisation of fishermen co-operatives, etc.

Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts

3137. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of India's fishing craft has by now been mechanised and what has been the estimated cost of such mechanisation; and

(b) how much has the mechanisation increased the landings of fish?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) About 1 to 2% of the fishing boats are mechanised; the present trend has been to develop new designs for boats, rather than fit up engines in the indigenous boats. The cost of a mechanised boat varies according to its size and the horsepower of the engine. It ranges from Rs. 8,000 per Boat of 22 ft. in length to Rs. 50,000 per Boat of 36 ft. in length.

(b) The estimated increased landings of fish by mechanised boats are about 70,000 tons per annum.

Sea Weeds

3138. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have investigated the possibility of commercially exploiting the seaweeds available in the High seas; and

(b) what are the weeds found suitable for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. Our investigations have been confined to Coastal weeds in littoral waters.

(b) Does not arise.

Cattle Fodder from Marine Resources

3139. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have any scheme for producing cattle fodder from marine resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government of India made any survey of the vast potentiality of marine resources in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Government of India have not sponsored any scheme for producing cattle fodder from marine resources. However, Shark Liver Oil for livestock feeding is being produced by the State Fisheries Department in Bombay and Kozhikode. Fish Meal, which is also used for livestock feeding, is mostly manufactured by the private sector in various fish landing centres and fish curing yards.

(c) No.

Central Fisheries Research Station

3140. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what are the specific projects and programmes assigned to the Central Fisheries Research Station at Mandapam?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The work and activities of this Research Institute comprise of the following projects and programmes of research work:

1. *Fishery Survey*.—Assessment of the commercially important marine fisheries of India with a view to suggesting ways and means to ensure a steady sustainable yield from year to year. For such an assessment, information on total catch and effort together with biological characteristic of the species is obtained by suitable statistical methods on an all India basis.

2. *Fishery Biology*.—(a) Researches on the major fisheries (Mackerel and Sardines) and other commercially important fisheries;

(b) Studies on crustacean and molluscan fisheries;

(c) Marine Fish Farming and physiological adaptation in fishes; and

(d) Researches on off-shore fisheries.

3. *Marine Biology and Oceanography*.—(a) Study of the food fishes, fish eggs and larvae, inter-relationships of planktonic organisms and fish, primary production in the sea, environmental (physicochemical) factors affecting fisheries; and

(b) Taxonomic and ecological studies on sea weeds, and survey of the potential resources of the harvestable areas of economically important sea weeds.

Landings of Oil Sardines etc.

3141. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the estimated landings of Oil Sardines, Machkerels and other

major varieties of Fish in the years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 for India; and

(b) how were these figures collected and what is the percentage of error in the calculation for which allowances are made?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture Shri M. V. Krishnappa (a) A Statement giving the information for the calendar years 1957-58 and 1959 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 26]. The information for the calendar year 1960 is not yet available.

(b) A new scheme of collection of fish landings data was introduced in Kerala, Mysore and Bombay in 1959. Under this scheme, instead of collecting data at fixed centres, the selection of landing centres was made at random. The percentage of error for the last quarter of 1959 was estimated at 7 per cent.

Fisheries Training Institutes at Cochin and Bombay

3142. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table a copy each of the curricula and syllabi of the Fisheries Training Institutes proposed to be set up at Cochin and Bombay and what are the details of the teaching posts to be created in the First Year and the qualifications prescribed for each post?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): So far as the Central Institute of Fisheries Education to be set up at Bombay is concerned, the curriculum and syllabus for the training course are proposed in Chapter—VI (Pages 46—60) of the report of the Committee on Fisheries Education. A copy of this report was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on the 6th December, 1960. Details of teaching posts to be created in the first year (1961-62) and the qualifications for the various posts are still under consideration.

As regards the Institute to be set up at Cochin, attention is invited to the

answer given to Starred Question No. 1391 on 7th April, 1961.

Training in Fisheries

3143. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of students undergoing courses in various branches of fisheries in the country at present; and

(b) what is the number in each course?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Figures of Fish Catches

3144. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table the latest figures available regarding the annual State-wise distribution of fish catches in (a) Marine fisheries, (b) Estuarine fisheries, (c) Riverine fisheries and (d) other inland fisheries?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): State-wise figures of marine fish landings for the year, 1959 as estimated by the Central Marine Fisheries Researches Institute, Mandapam, are given below:

	Metric Tons.
1. West Bengal and Orissa	3,962
2. Andhra Pradesh	29,464
3. Madras	1,03,497
4. Kerala	1,91,375
5. Mysore	52,825
6. Maharashtra & Gujarat	1,98,192
7. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	123
8. Exploratory Vessels of the Government of India	4,755
TOTAL	5,84,193

Figure for 1960 are under compilation.

The estimated State-wise fish catches from Estuarine fisheries, Riverine fisheries and other inland fisheries are not available separately, as there have been no systematic surveys so far for the country as a whole.

Export of Priced Fishes

3146. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any special efforts have been made to promote the exports of priced fishes like Tuna and Bonito and if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Presumably, "priced fishes" the Hon'ble Member refers to prized and superior types of fishes. Tuna and Bonito, dried in the conventional manner, are being exported to Ceylon. Salt is supplied at subsidised rates for curing of these fishes, amongst others. Export of frozen and canned Tuna and Bonito is not yet taking place from India as processing of these fishes is not fully known in the country. A training centre for processing of fish with Japanese assistance is proposed to be set up in India during the Third Five Year Plan and it will then be possible to train people in processing of these fishes for export as well as for local distribution.

Export of Fish and Fish Products etc.

3147. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the latest position (annual) of the export of (a) fish and fish products (b) dried and semi-dried prawns (c) frozen prawns and lobsters and (d) frog meat?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): A statement showing exports of different varieties of fish and fish products and of prawns is given below. Exports of lobsters and frog meat are not shown.

separately in official statistics and the information asked for is not available.

STATEMENT

	Quantity in '000 Cwts.	Value in '000 of Rs. 1960
	Quantity Value	

I. Fish—fresh or simply preserved.

(i) Fish fresh or simply preserved excluding prawns.	216	23,295
(ii) Prawns	92	14,804

II. Fish and Fish Preparations Canned or not.

(i) Fish, fish products and fish preparations in airtight containers (including crustacea and molluscs).	6	1,784
(ii) Fish, fish products and fish preparations, not in airtight containers (including crustacea and molluscs).	5	124

Complaints at Amritsar Station

3148. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints lodged at Amritsar Junction Station in the complaint book during 1959-60; and

(b) the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken on those complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) During the period of 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960, 69 complaints were recorded in the Complaint Book kept at Amritsar Junction.

The number and nature of complaints are as follows:

Nature of complaints	Numbers
(1) Incivility	10
(2) Bribery and corruption	3
(3) Irregular working of Commercial Staff such as late opening of booking windows, absence from duty, refusal to book goods.	15
(4) Detention to road traffic	12

Nature of complaints	Numbers
(5) Unsatisfactory catering arrangements	6
(6) Lack of amenities	7
(7) Miscellaneous complaints.	11
(8) Complaints against licensed porters.	5
TOTAL	69

(b) Only 11 complaints were substantiated and steps have been taken to rectify the defects that gave rise to the complaints and the staff found liable have also been suitably dealt with.

Telephone Connections in Pathankot

3149. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Pathankot city (Punjab); and

(b) the steps taken to accelerate the sanction of connections?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 90.

(b) 30 connections are proposed to be given shortly. Further expansion of the exchange is being taken up and additional connections will be given after the expansion is completed.

Amritsar-Pathankot Road

3150. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the progress made so far in the proposal for widening of Amritsar-Pathankot road?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The widening of the Amritsar-Pathankot road is the responsibility of the Punjab Government as it is a State road.

Carp (Fish) Culture

3151. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of Carp (fish) culture in India; and

(b) by how much has the yield increased in 1960-61, from the yield of 1950-51?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Carp culture is widely practised in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bengal. The States of Punjab, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras are increasingly stocking their waters with Carps. Mirror Carp has been introduced in Kashmir and other hilly regions.

(b) Approximate production in 1960-61 from Culture Fisheries in India as estimated by the State Governments is 52,096 tons. Prior figures are not available.

Fishing Company

3152. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any collaboration has been promised by a firm in U.S.A. for establishing a fishing company to be formed in India with a capital of about 3 crores of rupees, to exploit the newly found fishing grounds off India's East Coast; and

(b) if so, what are the proposed terms and conditions?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A proposal of this nature is being negotiated by an Indian Party. The actual terms and conditions have not yet been finalised.

Fisheries Co-operatives

3153. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the value of fish handled in 1960-61 by the fisheries co-operatives in India and how does this figure compare with the value of fish handled by the co-operatives in 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The subject falls within the sphere of the State Government, and the information is not available.

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Use of Scientific Equipment in Fisheries

3154. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether echo sounders or other scientific equipment is now being used to locate shoals of fish in India's marine fisheries and if so to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Echo Sounders are being used for Exploratory fishing work on some of the fishing vessels of the Government of India and the Indo-Norwegian Project.

Surf Landing Mechanised Craft

3155. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suitable surf landing mechanised craft has been designed for use in surf beaten coasts of Kerala, Madras, Andhra and Orissa with the help and guidance of the F.A.O. Expert;

(b) if so, when the prototype was approved; and

(c) the number of boats made so far on the pattern of the prototype?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Based on the results of trials, it has been observed that two F.A.O. designs are suitable for surf landing. But the economics of fishing operations with such boats have yet to be studied.

(b) The question of accepting a prototype will arise only after these studies have been carried out.

(c) No more boats of these types have been constructed by the Central and the State Governments.

Shark and Ray Fisheries in Indian Waters

3156. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government of India have investigated the possibilities of Shark and Ray fisheries in the Indian waters and if so what are the latest indications?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Investigations are still under way. The possibilities of commercial exploitation of these fisheries have yet to be studied.

Chanos (Milk Fish) Culture

3157. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility of developing chaons (Milk fish) culture has been investigated;

(b) whether any Indian experts have studied the details of chanos culture as practised in Indonesia or the Phillipines;

(c) whether experiments to breed chanos in captivity have been made and if so, with what result; and

(d) what is the present position of chanos culture in India?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, from brief visits.

(c) No, because of the scarcity of brood fish.

(d) Chanos culture has been developed in many areas of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh by collecting fry from the coastal regions and stocking them in inland waters. Fry collecting centres along the coast have been located and experimental culture made at different places. Methods for transportation of chanos fry have also been developed.

Cultivation of Glyricidia

3158. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States which have taken up popularisation of the cultivation of Glyricidia and what is the progress in each State;

(b) what are the special manurial advantages of the leaves of this plant; and

(c) what is the nitrogen content of the leaves as compared to other nitrogen fixing plants generally used in alternation of crops in traditional methods?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Popularization of the cultivation of Glyricidia has been in progress in Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Kerala is a leading State in this regard and has made satisfactory progress. In other States, it is gaining popularity and the State Governments are making efforts to extend it on larger areas.

(b) It is one of the best perennial legumes yielding in abundance leafy material in two to four cuttings annually. The tender twigs and leaves decompose readily.

(c) Being a perennial plant, Glyricidia has no place in the traditional pattern of crop rotation. However, its manurial value, in comparison with other green manure crops is given below:—

Name of the Plant	Percentage of Nitrogen (on fresh basis)
1. Glyricida	0.79
2. Sannhemp	0.75
3. Cowpea	0.71
4. Green Gram	0.72
5. Black gram	0.85
6. Dhaincha	0.68

After Effects of Chemical Fertilizers

3159. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made about the after effects left by the use of chemical fertilizers like ammonium sulphate, super-phosphate, hyper phosphate etc.; and

(b) whether it has been found that the repeated or continuous use of these fertilizers without adequate quantities of organic manure tend to deplete the soil of certain qualities necessary for the growth of vegetation?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The after-effects left by chemical fertilisers in Indian soils have been studied in several long term experiments in research stations.

More of such experiments are also being undertaken.

(b) The evidence so far available indicates that repeated application of moderate doses of chemical fertilisers in proper combination does not lead to any deterioration of the soil, even when no organic manure is applied.

Popularisation of Protective Foods

3160. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any scheme to popularise the use of protective foods such as fish, meat, eggs etc. to improve the calorific value of the average diet and if so, what are the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government of India have any plans to counteract sentimental objections as regards their consumption as food, in view of scientific proof about the necessity for a mixed diet with a proportion of the above items?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) There is no scheme to popularise the use of fish, meat and eggs.

(b) No. The sentiments against consumption of fish, meat and eggs are mainly religious in character.

Diversification of Items of Food

3161. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any plans for diversifying the items of food of the average people to enrich the value of intake; and

(b) whether the Government of India have any plan to campaign for such diversification as they had in the Grow More Food and similar campaigns?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The proposals formulated under subsidiary foods and applied nutrition for

the Third Five Year Plan envisage promotion of diversification of the average Indian diet with a view to improving the nutritional content of the diet. The diversification aims at using not only the natural foodstuffs available but also other nutritious foods salvaged from raw materials that are hitherto not adequately used and foods saved from wastage by means of processing and preservation. The proposals also include a campaign to promote suitable dietary habits, avoidance of waste and popularization of low-cost balanced diet. The proposals are under examination.

Lime Fruits

3162. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated production of lime fruits (*Nimbu* *citrus acida*) in India;

(b) what is the food value of this fruit;

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to increase its production; and

(d) which are the important States producing this fruit and what are the annual yields in each of them?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The correct botanical name of acid or kaghazi lime is *Citrus aurantifolia*. Its production in India is estimated to be 1,60,000 tons.

(b) It contains 1.5 per cent. protein, 1.0 per cent. fat (other extractives), 0.7 per cent. mineral matter, 1.3 per cent. fibre, 10.9 per cent. carbohydrate, 0.09 per cent. calcium, 0.02 per cent. phosphorus and 0.3 per cent. iron. There are 59 calories in 100 gms of its juice. It is a very rich source of vitamin C, and a fairly good source of vitamin A.

(c) A scheme has been initiated during the Second Five Year Plan to step up the production of different fruits in the country. Lime fruits are included under this scheme.

(d) Important States producing this fruit are Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra

Uttar Pradesh and Madras. The average annual yield per acre from this fruit coes to 4 tons, in all these States.

Graduates in Agriculture

3163. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that graduates in Agriculture employed by State and Central Governments have only very limited use in their official life for the subjects they have studied in the University; and

(b) what steps, if any, have the Government of India taken to best utilise their specialised studies in Agriculture in practice?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Agricultural graduates are trained to render service in various fields of agricultural activity. The course, therefore, has necessarily to be general in order to cover all the important sciences that are relevant to Agriculture. Some specialised courses are also offered so that students may be sufficiently equipped to render useful service in their professional fields. On the recommendation of the Ad hoc Committee for revision of Degree Courses in Agricultural set up by the I.C.A.R., it is proposed to introduce electives at the undergraduate level also. With the introduction of electives and with the intensification of post-graduate training, persons properly equipped in specialised fields would become available to render more effective service.

(b) At present Service Rules require that a person aspiring for a post in a specialised field such as in research or teaching should not only have basic training in that field but should also possess adequate experience. The Government of India and the State Governments have thus already a mechanism by which persons who have made specialised studies in any one field of agriculture are utilized for service in that field.

Graduate Courses in Animal Husbandry

3164. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the

Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Indian Universities having graduate courses in Animal Husbandry and what is the number of students in the current academic year in each University; and

(b) what is the Syllabi for this course in the Indian Universities?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) There are 17 Veterinary Colleges in India. All these colleges give training in Animal Husbandry, though the degree awarded is in some cases called B.V.Sc. and the others B.V.Sc. and A.H. Agriculture Colleges train students for degree in Agriculture but in many of them Animal Husbandry is also included in the curricula.

A list showing names of Veterinary Colleges and the Universities to which they are affiliated as also the number of students admitted during the current accademic year is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 27].

(b) The proceedings of the Third Session of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education *inter-alia* include the Syllabus for B.V.Sc. as approved by the I.C.A.E. A copy thereof is available in the Parliament Library. This syllabus has been adopted by most of the Veterinary Colleges.

Courses in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

3165. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have considered the necessity or desirability of introducing special courses in Universities for the important branches of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; and

(b) the number of students in Indian Universities doing specialised courses in the different branches of agriculture and animal husbandry?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Specialised courses in the form of post-graduate training have of late received con-

siderable attention and the Government of India have already given financial assistance for the establishment of several post-graduate institutes in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. There are at present 19 post-graduate Agricultural institutes and 6 post-graduate Veterinary Institutes.

The introduction of specialised courses in the form of electives for under-graduates has recently been recommended by the Ad hoc Committee for Revision of Syllabus for degree courses in Agriculture. This committee is likely to finalise its recommendations shortly. The number of students undergoing special courses at the post-graduate stage in different subjects is not readily available. The number of students taking up specialization at the under-graduate stage can be known only after the introduction of electives. The total number of students admitted in the various post-graduate institutions during 1959-60 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 28].

Entomology Students in Indian Universities

3166. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students in each Indian University doing degree courses in Entomology;

(b) the syllabi prescribed for these courses, the estimated number of graduates in Entomology required for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the nature and number of posts for which entomologists may be required in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) There is no degree course as such in Entomology. Entomology is one of the subjects taught in the degree courses in Agriculture.

(b) and (c). The syllabus in Agricultural Colleges is prescribed by the Universities themselves. A model syllabus covering all the subjects, including Entomology, is, however, being formulated by a Committee set

up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Entomologists are needed to fill posts of teachers, research workers, extension workers and for plant protection work. No assessment of the total requirements of Entomologists has been undertaken.

Insecticides etc.

3167. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated value of (i) insecticides (ii) pesticides (iii) fungicides (iv) weedicides annually used in India now;

(b) how do Government of India ensure that from proprietary formulations, no deleterious effects follow; and

(c) which are the proprietary formulations concerned most in the 4 categories of chemicals mentioned above and what are the analyses of these?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No accurate estimate of the total quantity of pesticides now used in India is available as these are consumed not only by Agriculture Departments but also by Public Health Departments, Municipalities, transport undertakings, individuals etc. The estimated value of insecticides, fungicides, and weedicides annually used for agriculture purposes is, however, Rs. 3.51 crores.

(b) With a view to avoiding deleterious affects of pesticides in general, and of poisonous formulations of these in particular, the following steps have been taken:

(i) Importers are required to observe certain conditions of packing and labelling of containers as prescribed in the licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports;

(ii) Some pesticides have been declared as poisonous under the Poisons Act of India 1919

and their stocking and sale is regulated by the rules framed in this behalf;

- (iii) Through publicity, propaganda and demonstration arranged by the Central and the State Governments on a wide scale, the cultivators are being taught the correct method of using pesticides and precautions to be observed in handling these. A large body of Extension workers are also being trained in the subject by the Central Plant Protection Stations and the State Departments of Agriculture.

(c) Among insecticides proprietary formulations containing DDT and BHC are most commonly used. These are sold as dusts containing 5 to 10 per cent or as emulsions containing 20 to 25 per cent or as wettable powder containing 50 per cent active ingredients.

Among fungicides copper sulphate and copper oxychloride are most common. Copper sulphate is used in pure form whereas copper oxychloride is sold as formulation containing 50 per cent copper (wetable powder) or as dust with 4 to 6 per cent copper.

Among weedicides formulations sodium salt of 2, 4-D (2 dichlore phenoxy-acetic acid) containing 80 per cent acid are commonly used.

Sale of Chemicals

3168. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the requirements and conditions necessary before a chemical is put in the market either as a fertilizer or for the protection of plants; and

(b) whether such chemicals are tested under Indian conditions before being allowed to be sold to the public and if so, how?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):

I—Chemicals used as Fertilisers

(a) To be marketed as a fertiliser, a chemical should contain one or more of the three major plant nutrient elements, namely, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium, required by a crop and it should also store well under Indian climatic conditions.

(b) Yes; a large number of experiments are carried out both at the research institutions and the cultivators' fields to test the suitability under different soil and climatic conditions.

II—Chemicals used for Plant Protection

(a) Before a plant protection chemical is put in the market, its toxicity to specific pests or one or more groups of pests, its safety for human beings, livestock and other higher animals, its effects on plants, and certain other properties have to be studied by means of laboratory tests and field trials. It is also necessary, among other things, to ensure that the cost of the chemical is such as to make its use profitable to the farmer.

(b) Plant protection chemicals are generally tested under Indian conditions before they are recommended to the public. Though there is no statutory requirement enforcing such tests, the plant protection and other organisations of the Central and State Governments and others do not recommend or supply any pesticide before such tests are carried out by competent authorities concerned with various crops. Also new pesticides are allowed to be imported initially in very restricted quantities and imports are liberalised only after satisfactory reports about their suitability under Indian conditions are available.

Fish Production

3169. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated total fish production from the reservoirs made in River Valley Projects in India;

(b) which is the Reservoir producing the maximum quantity of fish;

(c) what is the average per-acre (of water surface) yield of fish in the Indian Reservoirs; and

(d) which are the important varieties of fish raised in the reservoirs?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) About 6,670 metric tons.

(b) 'Mettur' reservoir.

(c) The information is not available.

(d) Carps including Labeo, Catla and Cirrhina are the important fishes which are cultured in the reservoirs.

Inland Fisheries Resources

3170. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have made a survey of the Inland fisheries resources of the country and if so, what are the details; and

(b) what are the schemes in operation for raising fish production from resources of tanks, ponds etc. in the country at present?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, but surveys have been started and are being continued by the State Governments. A scheme for the survey and estimation of the production of fish from inland waters by preparing a complete inventory of all the ponds, swamps, reservoirs etc. in each State is being finalised by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) The schemes, which are to be implemented by the States, relate to capture and rearing of fry, stocking of waters, improvement and reclamation of ponds and tanks etc.

Library of Fish Technology Unit, Ernakulam

3171. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be

pleased to state whether the Library of the Fish Technology unit in Ernakulam has been improved and if so what is the number of books and periodicals and the total amount spent so far from the very beginning?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The hon. Member is presumably referring to the library of the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station. This library was started in 1959 and is being improved by acquiring more books and periodicals. The number of books and periodicals now available are 454 and 51 respectively. A sum of Rs. 29,000 has been spent so far on their purchase.

Officers in Department of Agriculture

3172. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I and Class II officers in the Department of Agriculture of the Government of India;

(b) the number (in each category) of officers with technical qualifications;

(c) the corresponding number of officers without any technical qualifications; and

(d) the number of officers with technical qualifications doing desk work (office work)?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): No. of Gazetted officers in the Department of Agriculture (Proper):

Class I	Class II (Gazetted)
(a) 58	74
(b) 26	14
(c) 32	60

(d) The Technical Officers mentioned against (b) above are engaged on 'advisory' work, which involves both desk work and visit to States to see to the implementation of Plan Schemes.

Atomic Energy in Agriculture

3173. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the present uses of atomic energy in Indian Agriculture and the results obtained therefrom; and

(b) the number of scientists currently employed in the Ministry for such work?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Radiations as well as radioisotopes are being applied as research tools in solving Agricultural problems. At the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, these are being used at present in the Divisions of Botany, Chemistry, Mycology, Entomology and Agronomy. The important results obtained so far are given below:

Botany.—(a) The production of a new variety of wheat, named N.P. 836, which is resistant to rust and loose smut and is suitable for cultivation in parts of Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) the successful production of a hybrid between two cultivated species of jute thereby paving the way for evolving jute varieties of strong, white fibre with greater adaptability.

Chemistry.—Radioactive isotopes used as tracers have shown that about 50 per cent of Indian Soils are deficient in phosphate. A soil test for phosphorus has also been evolved.

Mycology.—Some mutants of red rot fungus of Sugarcane and a few high bulbiformin—yielding mutants of *Bacillus subtilis* have been obtained with the aid of Gamma Rays.

Entomology.—A new technique was developed to label a parasite of potato tuber moth, a serious pest of stored potatoes, with radio active phosphorus P32.

Agronomy.—Experiments on the placement of fertilizers using radioactive superphosphate, which are in progress, indicate that the uptake of P2O5 can be considerably increased with suitable placements.

(b) No scientific officers have been specifically employed in the Ministry proper. But in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the following staff are engaged on this type of work:

Gazetted	13
Non-Gazetted	12

Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project, Chavara

3174. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of fish handled in 1960-61 in the cold storage unit of the Indo-Norwegian fisheries project in Chavara;

(b) the quantity of Ice sold by the unit in the above period; and

(c) the total receipts in the unit?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 254 tons.

(b) 1,550 tons.

(c) Rs. 89,000.

यात्रा एजेंटों सम्बन्धी विधान

३१७५. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री वह दिसम्बर १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९७० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करो कि यात्रा एजेंटों, विहार एजेंटों, शिकार एजेंटों, पथ-प्रदर्शकों और होटल मालिकों के पर्यटकों के प्रति व्यवहार के बारे में जो विधान तैयार किया जा रहा था, उसे संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : प्रस्तावित विधान के मसौदे को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से तैयार किया गया है, अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। चूंकि पर्यटन की समस्याओं का प्रभाव बहुत से अन्य मंत्रालयों, प्रदेश सरकारों तथा यात्रा-

व्यापार क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों पर पड़ता है, अतः भारतव्यापी विधान तैयार करने में निश्चय ही कुछ समय और लगेगा।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन

३१७६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कितने मूल्य के कितने वन बेचे गये;

(ख) इनमें से कितने सरकारी तौर पर और कितने गैर-सरकारी तौर पर बेचे गये;

(ग) काटे गये वृक्षों के बदले कितने वृक्ष लगाये गये; और

(घ) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश की लोकप्रिय सरकार के इस विषय का पालन किया जा रहा है कि जो व्यक्ति एक वृक्ष काटे उसे तीन वृक्ष लगाने पड़ेंगे ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० बेशमुख) :

(क) ६८६ सरकारी वन अलग-अलग लॉटों में ५,८०,६५,२२४ रुपये में बेचे गये।

(ख) ये सब वन सरकारी तौर पर बेचे गये।

(ग) ४८,५६,०६५ वृक्ष।

(घ) ये हिदायतें निजी मलकियत वाले वनों से काटे गये वृक्षों के बारे में थीं और ये उस तारीख तक लागू थीं जब तक कि हिमाचल प्रदेश निजी वन अधिनियम, १९५४ (१९५५ का अधिनियम ६) लागू हुआ। निजी मलकियत वाले वनों का नियंत्रण और कार्य ऊपर-लिखित वन अधिनियम के आधीन होता है जिसमें इस प्रकार का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है।

भाखड़ा बांध के अन्तर्गत भूमि का कटाव

३१७७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ जनवरी, १९६० से ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६० तक भाखड़ा बांध से सम्बन्धित किन-किन क्षेत्रों में भूमि के कटाव को रोकने का कार्य किया गया और इस पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ, और

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) (१) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

१. अमरगढ़ जिला बिलामपुर जंगल विभाग में पनोल, ममोह तथा गिटारी।

२. नयना देवी जिला बिलामपुर जंगल विभाग में बस्मी, नयना देवी, तोभा मंगवाना तथा झीजियां।

३. सोलन जंगल विभाग की अर्की तथा धम्मी रेंजों में धम्बर खण्ड बाह क्षेत्र।

४. अमर ताला सोलन बुशहर जंगल विभाग में रामपुर क्षेत्र।

५. विविध छोटे-छोटे जमीन के टुकड़े, जिनका क्षेत्र लगभग ३१२ एकड़ है।

पंचाब में

१. सुन्दर खट बाह क्षेत्र।

२. सर खट बाह क्षेत्र।

३. धम्बर खट बाह क्षेत्र।

६. चवाई गट्टा वाह क्षेत्र ।
७. बुलगा कवेर वाह क्षेत्र ।
८. कुम्पन गाद, रोटेवा वाह क्षेत्र ।
९. खण्ड वाह क्षेत्र ।
१०. बाही, खरीआटा, कोटला और मीन वन में प्रदर्शक केन्द्र ।

(२) ₹६,६६,५५८ रुपये व्यय हुआ ।

(ख) ३,२५,७२८ रुपये ।

Tube-Wells in Maharashtra

3178. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given financial assistance to the Maharashtra Government for the construction of irrigation tube-wells during the year 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Under the existing procedure for affording financial assistance by the Central Government to the State Governments, financial assistance is given for a group of schemes as a whole and not for individual schemes.

(b)

Further the State Governments have the discretion to divert funds allotted for one scheme to another scheme under the same group-head. It is therefore, not possible to indicate the specific amount of assistance made available to the Government of Maharashtra for construction of irrigation tube-wells during 1960-61.

Under the Heads of Development (1) Agricultural production, (2) Minor Irrigation and (3) Land Development, a loan of Rs. 181.73 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 51.80 lakhs were sanctioned by the Central Government to the Government of Maharashtra during 1960-61.

Fruit Cultivation in Punjab

3179. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial aid by way of either loans or grants has been allotted by the Central Government during the years 1956-57 to 1959-60 and 1960-61 to promote the cause of fruit cultivation in Punjab;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and utilised?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

Year

Year	Amount allotted		Amount utilised	
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
1956-57	6,00,000	25,600	Nil	Nil
1957-58	12,00,000	64,100	10,66,000	3,800
1958-59	9,00,000	70,000	8,67,000	51,610
1959-60	9,00,000	57,000	8,49,120	52,740
1960-61	11,00,000	58,000	5,87,900	57,760

(upto 15-3-61) (anticipated)

Train Accident near Shahbad Mohammadpur Halt

3180. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2128 on the 5th December, 1960 regarding accident near Shahbad Mohammadpur Halt on Delhi-Rewari Section and state:

(a) the cause of the accident;

(b) whether the police investigated the case;

(c) if so, what were their findings;

(d) whether the driver of the train was at fault; and

(e) if so, the action taken against him?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). According to the Police Report the lady committed suicide by jumping over the track.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Relief Measures in Rayalaseema

3181. { Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 914 on the 14th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the expert in the Ministry has since submitted a report suggesting permanent relief measures in the Rayalaseema District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the State Government have submitted a report about the same;

(c) what are the broad details of the reports referred to in parts (a) and (b) above; and

(d) what is the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the reports?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes; a draft plan for the purpose has been submitted.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The draft plan now prepared covers the following items:

1. Minor Irrigation Works;
2. Soil Conservation and Land Improvement;
3. Afforestation and building up timber and fuel resources.
4. Animal Husbandry:
 - (a) Poultry Development;
 - (b) Pig development;
 - (c) Livestock development;
 - (d) Bee-keeping;
 - (e) Silk worm rearing.

5. Raising of fruit orchards and provision of fruit preservation units.

It is proposed to have a meeting with the State technical experts for discussing and finalising the plan.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Punjab

3182. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major and medium irrigation and power projects which would be completed in Punjab by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the estimated expenditure thereon and the extent of Union Government's helps for these projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No major and medium Irrigation and Power Projects under execution during the Second Five Year Plan have been completed in all respects by 31-3-1961.

(b) Does not arise.

Wagon Shortage in W. Bengal

3183. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn towards the statement of West Bengal Food Minister Mr. P. C. Sen made in the West Bengal Assembly on the 3rd January, 1961 that the price of mustard oil has increased considerably due to shortage of wagons; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for the shortage of wagons?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A news item appeared in the Amrita Bazar Patrika of 4-2-1961 on the statement by Shri P. C. Sen, Food Minister

of West Bengal, in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on this subject. The movement of mustard oil to West Bengal has been satisfactory and there has been no shortage of wagons for this purpose.

उत्तर प्रदेश में हिमपात और ठंडी हवायें

३१८४. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या लाहौर तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी-फरवरी, १९६१ में उत्तर भारत में जो हिमपात हुआ और बर्फाली हवायें चली उसमें कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र और प्रमुख शहर प्रभावित हुए,

(ख) उनके परिणामस्वरूप जान-मान की कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) हिमपात और सर्दी के प्रकोप का रबी की फसल पर क्या असर पड़ा ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) जनवरी-फरवरी, १९६१ में हिमपात और बर्फाली हवाओं में जो प्रदेश प्रभावित हुए वे जम्मू और काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब तथा कुमाऊँ की पहाड़ियाँ थे।

मुख्य स्थान जो प्रभावित हुए :—

श्रीनगर, दराम, नेत्र, शिमला, डलहौजी, बमशाला, मुनसियारी, मुक्तेश्वर, नैनीताल, टहरी, जोशीमठ और मण्डी।

(ख) जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब का सम्बन्ध है प्राप्त सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

उत्तर प्रदेश :—

अभी तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार मानव जीवन की कोई क्षति नहीं हुई है। घरों और दुमरी जायदादों की क्षति नहीं के बराबर है।

पंजाब :—

पंजाब के क्षेत्रों में हिमपात से जो क्षति हुई वह निम्न प्रकार है :—

जीवन

१

जायदाद

४,४९,००० रुपये।

दूसरे प्रदेशों में मानव जीवन और जायदाद सम्बन्धी ऐसी क्षति की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) पूर्ण सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। क्षेत्र और उत्पादन के अन्तिम अनुमान में यह शामिल कर ली जायेगी और प्राप्त होने पर एग्रीकल्चरल मिचुएशन इन इण्डिया में प्रकाशित की जायेगी।

State Trading in Wheat in Punjab

3185. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have suggested to the Punjab Government to discontinue State Trading in wheat; and

(b) if so, the nature of action taken by Punjab Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) All that the Government of India have done is to point out from time to time during discussions the difficulty the Punjab Government would have in finding an outlet for the stocks of wheat purchased by them without incurring a loss.

(b) The purchase of wheat was suspended by the Punjab Government with effect from 13th July, 1960.

Talcher Thermal Plant

3186. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary financial sanctions have been given for erecting the Talcher Thermal Plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned to Orissa Government in 1961-62 for undertaking the erection work of this Thermal Plant; and

(c) whether the tenders submitted by firms from foreign countries have been considered by now?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A provision of Rs. 22.50 crores is likely to be made for this scheme in the Third Five Year Plan of Orissa.

(b) A sum of Rs. 93 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the budget estimates of Orissa for the year 1961-62.

(c) The tenders are under examination.

Inter-State River Water Dispute

3187. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any "Compromise Formula" over the inter-State River Waters dispute; and

(b) if so, what are those formulae?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade Apprentices in Railway Installations

3188. Shri Ram Saran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of arrangements for training educated unemployed as trade apprentices in the Railway installations on behalf of the Ministry of Labour and Employment have been settled with that Ministry; and

(b) if so, the number of trainees and the period of training?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Ministry of Labour & Employment have been asked to ascertain from the Railway Administrations

the number of Trade Apprentices to be trained at their cost in railway workshops for a period of 3½ years as the spare capacity in different trades in Technical Training Schools or Basic Training Centres or Shop Floor varies from time to time.

Jet Service from Delhi

3189. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Air India International are losing considerable business because they do not have a jet service from Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reason for not operating a jet service from Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Air India International Corporation are aware that by operating a Jet service from Delhi they are likely to secure additional business. With its greater all-up-weight, however, the Boeing aircraft needs a longer runway than the existing one at Palam, to take off safely. Work is already in progress to make the runway at Palam suitable for such operations.

Supply of Fertilizers in Orissa

3190. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount of arrears of the cost of the chemical fertilizers supplied to the cultivators on loan basis through the cooperative societies in Orissa State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far has not yet been realised from the persons concerned and so the next supply is to be stopped;

(b) if so, the amount of such arrears at the end of March, 1961 in various districts of the State; and

(c) the steps being taken for recovery of the arrears and supply of the next quota?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, it is a fact that large arrears in respect of the cost of chemical fertilizers supplied to cultivators through co-operatives have not so far been realised in Orissa State. However, it is not a fact that further supplies are being stopped. Only credit sales have been discontinued since last year.

(b) District-wise details of the amount of arrears are not readily available. The information is being collected by the State Government.

(c) Arrears are being gradually collected and steps are being taken by the State Government for their realisation. Block officers and Regional Marketing societies have been instructed accordingly. Supply of next quota will be arranged as usual according to indents.

Panel for Under Secretaries

3191. { Shri A. Valravan:
Shri Ram Saran:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not publishing the panel for promotion to the posts of Under Secretary/Assistant Director drawn in March, 1960 by a Departmental Promotion Committee consisting of representatives of the Railway Board and the U.P.S.C. so far;

(b) the reasons for not making promotions strictly in accordance with the said panel;

(c) the time when the said panel is expected to be published; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such delays?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The panel has since been published, and promotions are being regulated in accordance with this panel.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

World Bank Mission for Railways

3192. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank mission of technical experts visited Mughal Sarai station and yard recently;

(b) if so, whether any improvements were proposed by them to remove the bottleneck there and what they were; and

(c) what is Government's view about the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The team has come to make a general study of the operation of Indian Railways, the progress of the Second Plan as also the content of the Third Plan of Railways. On return to Washington, they will submit their report to the World Bank.

Collapse of Bridge Near Sambalpur

3193. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 16th March, 1961 the bridge on the Sambalpur-Sonepur road, 17 miles away from Sambalpur, collapsed causing death to one male and one female labourer who were working there;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted on the accident; and

(c) whether any help is being given to the orphan children of the deceased labourers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) On 10th March 1961 the foundation trench of a culvert at mile 36/1 of Sambalpur-Sonepur road suddenly caved in causing the death of one male and one female labourer.

(b) An enquiry was conducted by the Public Works Department and Police Officers concerned. Their report

is still awaited by the State Government.

(c) Payment of compensation to the dependents of the deceased as admissible under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is under consideration of the Orissa Government.

Trunk Calls by Ministers

3194. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of trunk calls made during the year 1960 by each Minister and Deputy Minister from his/her residential telephone at New Delhi and the total expenditure accounted for on such trunk calls?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): A statement, showing the number of trunk calls made, during the financial year 1959-60 by each Minister and Deputy Minister, from his/her residential telephones at New Delhi and the total expenditure accounted for such trunk calls, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 29].

Central Marketing and Cooperative Societies

3195. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present financial position of the Central Marketing and Co-operative Society, Tripura, and Cooperative Transport Society, Tripura;

(b) what is the total loan advanced to these societies; and

(c) the steps taken to reorganise these societies?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 1. The Central Marketing Cooperative Society:

(i) Share capital — Rs. 11,075.

(ii) Working results for the last 3 cooperative years:

(a) 1957-58—Profit—Rs. 1,985

(b) 1958-59—loss —Rs. 4,447

(c) 1959-60—loss —Rs. 1,140

2. Co-operative Transport Society:

(i) Share Capital — Rs. 57,662

(ii) Working results for the last 3 cooperative years:

(a) 1957-58—profit—Rs. 21,184

(b) 1958-59—loss —Rs. 5,649

(c) 1959-60—loss —Rs. 18,471

(b) 1. The Central Marketing Coop. Sociey —Rs. 1,75,000

2. Cooperative Transport Society —Rs. 81,000

(c) Both these societies were found to be mismanaged. In the case of the Central Marketing Cooperative Society the management was superseded by the Tripura Administration and an Inspector was appointed as Administrator with effect from 31-8-1960. The Cooperative Transport Society has since reconstituted the Board of Directors on the advice of the Administration.

National Highways and Bridges

3196. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise so far for construction of National Highways and Bridges in Punjab State;

(b) the names of National Highways and Bridges completed so far or under construction at present from the allotment of the above amount;

(c) by what time the rest of the work would be completed; and

(d) how much is being allotted for this purpose during the Tihrd Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a)	Year	Amount allotted (Rs. lakhs.)
	1956-57	40.33
	1957-58	36.37
	1958-59	13.48
	1959-60	39.23
	1960-61	60.51

(b) National Highway Bye-passes around Karnal, Hodal, Sohna, Ludhiana and Jullundur Towns and the major bridges across Beyne and Ghaggar and the overbridge at Ballabgarh level crossing have been completed. The bye-passes around the Amritsar and Rajpura town are in progress.

(c) These works are likely to be completed during the 3rd five year plan.

(d) The Third Five Year Plan for the development of national highways in the Punjab has not been finalised.

S.C. and S.T. Members of Panchayat Samities

3197. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, No. 63, 1956, members from Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been taken so far in various Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads of Orissa State according to Orissa Zila Parishad Act, 1959;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken for proper implementation of those State and Central Acts?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, provides that every Panchayat Samiti is to include one member of the Scheduled Castes and one member of the Scheduled Tribes, if the population of such castes and tribes is not less than 10 per cent of the total population in the area. This

has been given effect to in constituting Panchayat Samitis all over the State.

This Act, however, does not make any special reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Zila Parishads.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government, where the above provision of the Act has not been implemented.

(c) Does not arise.

Power Projects in Kerala

**3198. { Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Narayanankutty
Menon:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of new power projects in Kerala State including in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether both Pampa and Iduky projects have been included;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same;

(d) what are the projects that were included in the Second Five Year Plan and that have not been completed; and

(e) whether any and if so, what steps are taken to meet the power shortage in Kerala?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Two new power generation projects, viz., Iddiki and Kuttiadi, are being considered for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan of Kerala.

(b) Pamba project is a continuing scheme and Iddiki project which is a new scheme is being considered for inclusion in the 3rd Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) These are:

1. Panniar Project.
2. Sholayar Project.
3. Pamba Project.

(e) The projects mentioned in parts (a) and (d), will, on completion, provide adequate generating capacity to

meet the power requirements in the State.

दिल्ली-श्रीगंगानगर टेलीफोन लाइन

३१६६. श्री प० ला० बाबुराल : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच टेलीफोन लाइन महीने में पन्द्रह दिन खराब रहती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) इस सर्किट पर बार बार खराबियां होती रही हैं, जो सामान्यतः थोड़े समय के लिये होती थीं। वही इस सर्किट पर काम की कुशलता लगभग ७०-७५ प्रतिशत रही है।

(ख) ये खराबियां नई दिल्ली-भटिण्डा खण्ड में लाइन पर खराबियां तथा श्रीगंगानगर में बार बार बिजली की गल्फाई में गड़बड़ी होने के कारण हुई थीं। नई दिल्ली-भटिण्डा खण्ड में सहायक लाइनें लगाई जा रही हैं और शीघ्र ही खराबियां होने पर वे प्रयोग के लिए उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी। बिजली की गल्फाई में गड़बड़ी होने के समय प्रयोग में लाने के लिए श्रीगंगानगर में सहायक विद्युत मयन्त्र लगाने की कार्यवाही भी की जा रही है।

गुहमर स्टेशन पर गाड़ी के नीचे घाले वाला पत्रकार

३२००. श्री शाहनेवाजी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १८ मार्च, १९६१ को ३६६ अप पटना मोनसिराब पैसेंजर गाड़ी से गुहमर स्टेशन के अप प्लेट-

फार्म पर श्री मंगलचरण उपाध्याय नामक एक पत्रकार कट कर मर गये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनकी लाश को कई घण्टे तक नहीं उठाया गया, जबकि इस बीच कई गाड़ियां उधर से गुजर गईं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उस दिन गुहमर प्लेटफार्म पर और गाड़ी में रोशनी नहीं थी;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है;

(ङ) क्या मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को कोई क्षतिपूर्ति दी गई है; और

(च) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क), (ख) और (घ). पुलिस अधिकारी इस सम्बन्ध में जांच कर रहे हैं। उनकी रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं मिली है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए कोई धर्जी नहीं मिली है।

(च) आवश्यक कार्यवाई पुलिस की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर की जायेगी।

Electrification of Stations on S. Railway

3201. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many stations were electrified on the Southern Railway in the year 1959-60; and

(b) the names of the Stations and the amount involved for the said work separately, station-wise?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri Shaheenwas Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table

of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 30].

Railway Protection Force on S. Railway

3202. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total strength of the railway protection force of the Southern Railway as on the 1st March, 1961 in each Division separately;

(b) what is the total amount involved in maintaining the above Protection Force in each Division during 1959-60; and

(c) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes in each Division?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the Railway Administration and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

Waiting Halls on S. Railway Stations

3203. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of Stations on which waiting halls and waiting rooms have been constructed or extended during 1960-61 on metre gauge Section of the Southern Railway; and

(b) the names of Stations where waiting halls and waiting rooms are proposed to be constructed and extended during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Waiting halls at Pudukhatram, Elangakuruchi, Bommasamudram, Kalikiri, Kuttakudi, Vadalur, Walajabad, Sankaranainarkoil, Tiruverambur, Nidamangalam and Badami have been extended, while the work is in progress at Walajah Road, Gokak Road, Kudchi, Kirloskarwadi, Dharwar, Varkala, Nagore, Tillalvilagam, Tiruthurai-pundi, Asakalathur, Pattukkottai, Mayuram Town, Ammapet, Andanapettai, Vedaranniyam, and Ghatprabha.

Upper class waiting rooms have been provided at Badami and Ambathurai while the work is in progress at Ghatprabha, Nungambakkam, Jayasingpur and Markapur Road.

The work of providing an additional III Class waiting hall at Kazhakuttam is in progress.

(b) Waiting halls at Ajjampur and Kottarakara are proposed to be extended and a waiting room is proposed to be provided at Kundgol. The execution of these works is subject to the availability of funds.

Telegrams by Wireless from Imphal

3204. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision has been made for sending telegrams from Imphal by way of wireless messages;

(b) the working hours for the wireless station and the number of operators working there; and

(c) the number of messages despatched on an average every day?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Yes.

(b) (i) Working Hours for

(a) Imphal—Shillong Circuit are 1000—1300 hours.

(b) for Imphal—Gauhati Circuit 1500—1700 hours.

(ii) No. of Wireless Operator—One.

(c) 86.

Unauthorised Occupation of Railway Land in Kottayam

3205. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the knowledge of Government that there has been unauthorised occupation of Railway land in Kottayam (near the Railway Overbridge at Nogampadam,

Kottayam) by the side of Quilon-Ernakulam Railway line;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to evict the occupiers;

(c) whether any steps are taken to prevent further occupations like this;

(d) whether complaints have been received from neighbours that occupation of Railway land by undesirable people has become a nuisance to them; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. A resident of the locality has written to the Railway Administration alleging unauthorised occupation of railway land by outsiders in the area.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation and if encroachments are found to exist suitable steps will be taken to evict the encroachers. Standing orders regarding periodical checks to prevent encroachment on railway land already exist, and Railways have recently been advised to exercise more vigilance.

(d) The same resident referred to in reply to part (a) complained of nuisance from unauthorised occupants of railway land.

(e) As stated above, the matter is under investigation.

"Package Programme" in Kerala

3206. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the areas for introducing the "Package Programme" in Kerala State have been selected and if so, what are the selected areas;

(b) when will the programme be started;

(c) the amount to be spent in each of these areas; and

(d) the annual production of food-grains now in these areas and the

extent of the increase estimated in these areas as a result of the programme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). It has been decided to extend the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, popularly known as the 'Package Programme,' to the remaining 8 States including Kerala. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Water Supply at Manmad

3207. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2020 on the 17th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of water supply at Manmad for the last one or two months;

(b) what is the total number of Railway employees in Manmad;

(c) how many of them live in Railway Quarters and how many in the city;

(d) what steps have Government taken to expedite the joint water supply scheme at Manmad; and

(e) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 4,500 out of which 1125 live in railway quarters and 3375 live in the city.

(d) and (e). The Maharashtra State Government have recently decided to treat the proposed water supply scheme at Manmad as a purely municipal scheme and not as a joint scheme with the Central Railway as a participant as was originally contemplated. The Railway has also been advised to purchase water from the Municipality after the scheme is completed by the State Government of Maharashtra. The sanction and execution of the scheme now entirely rests with the State Government and thus it is not possible to state when it is likely to be completed.

Electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusaval Section

3208. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1798 on the 12th March, 1959 and state:

(a) what is the anticipated time for completion of the Igatpuri-Bhusaval Railway Electrification Scheme;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake any joint water supply scheme between the Railways and the Igatpuri Municipality; and

(c) what is the number of Railway staff of Igatpuri and how many of them are in railway quarters and how many in the city?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 1964-65.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 1520 out of which 450 are in railway quarters and 1070 in the City.

गाड़ियों का रुकना बन्द करना

३२०९. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने यह निश्चय किया है कि दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के मध्य चलने वाला जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी १ अप्रैल, १९६१ से रतलाम तथा दोहद के बीच पड़ने वाले स्टेशनों पर नहीं रुकेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे प्रशासन को इस प्रकार के निर्णय करने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने इस प्रकार का निर्णय करके रेलवे के विरुद्ध अमानतोष पैदा नहीं कर दिया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) १-४-१९६१ से जो समय तारिखी लागू हुई है उसके अनुसार २३ डाउन २४ अप बम्बई सेंट्रल-दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस का, दोहद स्टेशन को छोड़ कर, रतलाम गोधरा

सेक्शन के दूसरे स्टेशनों पर ठहराना बन्द कर दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) अक्टूबर, १९५६ में जब २३ डाउन २४ अप बम्बई सेंट्रल-दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी जारी की गयी थी, तो उसके लिए इस लाइन पर गुंजाइश निकालने के उद्देश से बड़ीदा-रतलाम सेक्शन की एक स्थानीय गाड़ी को गोधरा-रतलाम सेक्शन पर चलाना बन्द कर दिया गया था। गोधरा-रतलाम सेक्शन के स्थानीय यातायात की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी इस सेक्शन के सभी स्टेशनों पर ठहरायी जाती थी। अब गोधरा-रतलाम सेक्शन में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम पूरा हो जाने से इस लाइन की क्षमता बढ़ गयी है। इसलिये १-४-१९६१ से २१ डाउन २२ अप बड़ीदा गोधरा सवारी गाड़ी को रतलाम तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसी तारीख से जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का, दोहद स्टेशन को छोड़ कर, इस सेक्शन के दूसरे स्टेशनों पर ठहराना बन्द कर दिया गया है। ऐसा करने से इस गाड़ी की रफ्तार बढ़ गयी है और अब अप गाड़ी लगभग २ घण्टे और डाउन गाड़ी १ घंटा ५५ मिनट पहले पहुंचने लगी है। बम्बई सेंट्रल स्टेशन से इस गाड़ी के छूटने और वहां पहुंचने का समय भी अधिक सुविधाजनक हो गया है। क्योंकि जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी गोधरा-रतलाम सेक्शन पर नहीं ठहरती इसलिये उस सेक्शन पर एक दूसरी गाड़ी की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है और इस तरह उस सेक्शन के स्थानीय यातायात के लिये कोई असुविधा नहीं है।

Loans for Co-operative Societies

3210. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some

States, farmers who own land in excess of a particular limit are not entitled either for Taccavi loans or for loans from Cooperative Societies; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and what are the reasons for imposing such a prohibition?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The model bye-laws of service cooperatives framed by State Governments do not prohibit issue of loans to farmers who own lands in excess of a certain limit. The credit limits under these bye-laws are based on the production programmes and share capital held by the members.

In regard to taccavi loans the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Dental College in Madhya Pradesh

3211. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a dental college is proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) whether there is any other proposal to set up such colleges in other States during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) & (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed in the Draft III Five Year Plan to open a dental college in Madhya Pradesh. The final proposals of the State Government for their Third Five Year Plan have not so far been received by the Planning Commission. The exact position in respect of the establishment of a dental college in Madhya Pradesh will be known only after the final proposals are received by the Planning Commission from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bihar also propose to set up Dental colleges during the Third Five Year Plan period. The exact position will be known only after the final State Plans are received by the Planning Commission from the State Governments.

"Nallacheruvu East" Halt Station

3212. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nallacheruvu East "Halt" Railway station on Pakala-Dharmavaram Section, Southern Railway, will be converted to a crossing station in view of the huge export of groundnut from the place and the monthly collection of passenger fares at the "Halt" exceeding a thousand rupees since the "Halt" was opened on the 4th February, 1961; and

(b) if so, from which date the crossing station will be converted from a "Halt" Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Co-operative Societies in U.P.

3213. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Government of India visited the Uttar Pradesh State to study the work of Co-operative Societies in the districts;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any report; and

(c) which are the districts they have considered best in co-operative work?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The object of the visit was to study the progress of the co-operative movement in general. In the course of the study the team visited some institutions in a few districts. The team did not tour all the districts nor

did it undertake a comparative study of the movement as between different districts.

Minimum Price of Cane

3214. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the sugarcane growers' demand to raise the minimum price of cane in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and if so, what is the decision; and

(b) what reasons had been advanced by the growers in support of their demand?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to continue the present minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 1.62 for delivery at factory gate.

(b) The main reason advanced was increased cost of cane production.

रेलवे की आय

३२१५. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ मार्च, १९६१ को समाप्त होने वाले विगत तीन महीनों में रेलवे की मुसाफिर भाड़े, अन्य सवारी भाड़े तथा मान भाड़े से कितनी आय हुई है; और

(ख) गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि में इन मदों से कितनी आय हुई थी ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(लाख रुपयों में)

यात्री	अन्य	मान
किराया	यात्री	भाड़ा
प्रभार		
(घ)	(ङ)	

(क) जनवरी

फ़ौर

फरवरी

१९६१

(घ) २१.८६ ४.६३ ४६.२६

(ख) जनवरी

फ़ौर

फरवरी

१९६० २१.२८ ४.२१ ४६.३०

(घ) अभी मार्च १९६१ का लेखा बन्द नहीं हुआ है, इसलिये मार्च १९६१ की आमदनी के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जैसा कि हमेशा होता है इन आंकड़ों में कुछ मदों की रकमों का वार्षिक समंजन भी शामिल किया जायेगा।

(आ) ये पार्सल आदि से होने वाली आमदनी के आंकड़े हैं, जिनमें यात्री यातायात की आमदनी शामिल नहीं है।

(इ) ये मान यातायात से होने वाली आमदनी के आंकड़े हैं।

चीनी की खपत

३२१६. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के साथ साथ डमकी खपत में कमी हो रही है;

(ख) देश में चान सत्र के प्रारम्भ में चीनी कारखानों के पास चीनी का कितने टन स्टॉक था;

(ग) ३१ मार्च, १९६१ को कारखानों के पास चीनी का कितना स्टॉक था तथा इसी अवधि तक गत वर्ष कितना स्टॉक था;

(घ) दिसम्बर, १९६० में ३१ मार्च, १९६१ तक कितने टन चीनी का निर्यात हुआ; और

(ङ) इस सत्र के अन्त तक चीनी का कितना स्टॉक कारखानों के पास रह जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बे० कृष्णप्पा) :
(क) स्थिति इस प्रकार रही है :—

चीनी वर्ष (नवम्बर-अक्तूबर)	उत्पादन उपभोग (लाख (लाख टन में) टन में)
१९५५-५६ .	१८.६२ १९.४१
१९५६-५७ .	२०.२९ १९.८६
१९५७-५८ .	१९.७८ २०.४२
१९५८-५९ .	१९.१९ २०.८०
१९५९-६० .	२४.२२ २०.२१

(ख) पहली नवम्बर, १९६० को ५.८२
लाख टन।

(ग) ३१ मार्च, १९६१—१९.५७ लाख टन
३१ मार्च, १९६०—१८.१८ लाख टन

(घ) ५४,१८० टन।

(ङ) मई के अन्त तक जब तक कि अधि-
कांश कारखानों में गिराई बन्द हो जायेगी स्टॉक
२० लाख टन के लगभग होने की आशा है।

P. & T. Employees in Madras State

3217. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the
Minister of Transport and Communi-
cations be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees
in class III and class IV of Posts and
Telegraphs Department in Madras
State;

(b) the number of employees of the
Posts and Telegraphs Department in
Madras State who were placed under
suspension up to 31st July, 1960; and

(c) the number of employees dis-
missed from service upto 31st July,
1960?

The Minister of Transport and Com-
munications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)
to (c). A statement giving the re-
quired information is as under:

STATEMENT

The total number of P. & T. em-
ployees in Madras State is 15931 in
Class III and 4284 in Class IV. During

the period 1/1/60 to 31/7/60, 864 Class
III officials and 163 Class IV officials
were placed under suspension. These
figures include 837 Class III and 1957
Class IV offices who were suspended
in connection with the strike of the
Central Government employees. 61
Class II employees were dismissed in
connection with the strike up to
31-7-60 of whom 55 were reinstated-
later. 7 Class IV officials were dis-
missed in the same connection, but
all of them were reinstated subse-
quently.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FIRE ON S.S. Dara

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni
Chowk): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to
call the attention of the Minister of
Transport and Communications to the
following matter of urgent public
importance and I request that he may
make a statement thereon:—

The reported death of a number of
Indian passengers and crew due
to fire on S.S. Dara of B.I.S.N.
Company in the Persian Gulf.

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Transport and Communications
(Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, the state-
ment is two-page long. Shall I read
it?

Some Hon. Members: It may be
read.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, it is with
deep regret that I rise to make a
statement on the tragic sinking of
M.V. "Dara" in the Persian Gulf on
the 10th April. The ship caught fire
on the 8th April and finally sank near
Bahrein on the 10th April while it
was under tow. The cause of the fire
is not yet known.

The Principal Officer, Mercantile
Marine Department, Bombay, received
information about this tragedy in the

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

forenoon of Saturday, the 8th April. Immediate steps were taken to send out messages through the Bombay Radio addressed to all ships in the vicinity to proceed to the rescue of the survivors from "Dara". According to press reports, no life boat got clear of the blazing ship but four rescue vessels steamed in close to her to pick up survivors.

The vessel was a British ship registered in the U.K. She has been regularly surveyed and issued with Safety, Survey and Passenger Certificates from India. It was a passenger-cum-cargo vessel belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company Limited and used to operate a regular service between Bombay and Basra touching the ports of Kuwait, Bahrain and Dubai. The passenger capacity of the vessel was first class 13, second 65 and deck 815 in foul season and 940 in fair season. She was built in June, 1948 and her gross registered tonnage was 5030.

The Indian agents of the owners of the ship are not in a position to indicate the exact number of passengers and others on board the vessel because a number of labourers and visitors were also present in the ship at the time of the accident. But the number of crew has been ascertained to be 132 out of which 71 were Indians. The total number of crew so far rescued is 102—since this statement was written this number has gone up to 108, but the number of Indians out of these six additional persons rescued is not yet known—and out of the 30 members still missing, 18 are Indians excluding the six rescued subsequently. The next of kin of the missing crew have been informed by telegrams.

It is understood from the agents of the vessel in Bombay that about 52 survivor passengers and crew would be arriving in Bombay by a special chartered plane today and that the same plane may also make a few more trips to bring more passengers and crew. A sister vessel M.V. "Aronda"

is bringing the remaining survivors to Bombay where it is expected to reach about the 18th instant. Arrangements have been made by the Company's agents for receiving the survivors and for providing the necessary facilities to them. The Company have also arranged to issue duplicate tickets to the survivors on the basis of which the Transport Authorities in Bombay will permit the survivors to land in Bombay. The Port Health Officer has agreed to relax the Health Certificate requirements as a special case in respect of the survivors. The crew of the ship will, on arrival, be received by the shipping Master and put up in the Seamen's Hostel. The passenger survivors will be accommodated in the rest house intended for 'Haj' pilgrims.

It is understood from the Indian agents of the owners that the crew will receive compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act as well as three months' pay under the Merchant Shipping Act for loss of personal effects and that the Company will also consider the question of additional *ex gratia* payments to the dependents of the missing seamen.

Since this accident took place outside the territorial waters of India and the ship does not belong to the Indian Register, the provisions of Section 358 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act are not applicable so that our Mercantile Marine Department is not competent to hold an enquiry into this disaster. The necessary enquiry in this accident has to be made by the Government of U.K. where the ship was registered. It is understood that a senior Surveyor of the U.K. Ministry of Transport is being flown to Bombay for the purpose of holding a preliminary enquiry as soon as the surviving passengers and crew arrive there. The U.K. Ministry of Transport may order a formal enquiry if the results of the preliminary enquiry so warrant.

Sir, it has been further learnt on telephone that the U.K. Ministry of

Private Members'
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Transport have confirmed that they have ordered a formal enquiry and that they have sent already a senior engineer and a ship surveyor to Bahrein. The total passengers on board is now reported to be 560 traders, hawkers, agents, staff etc. 60, crew 132 survivors 555 out of which 108 being crew and the missing so far are 197.

Shri Radha Raman: It is reported that after the ship caught fire the life boats that were there were not functioning and because they were not able to function the loss has been heavier.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have already stated here no life boat got clear of the blazing ship. That is what the hon. Member also has said. That is true, so far as our information goes.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 464 dated the 1st April, 1961, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2826/61].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESO-
LUTIONS

EIGHTY-SECOND REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH AND
HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (i) Hundred and twenty-seventh Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) (a) Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, and (b) National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.
- (ii) Hundred and thirty-first Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh.

12.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence. **Shri D. C. Sharma** may continue his speech.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let **Shri Sharma** finish his speech. He is in possession of the House.

Shri M. R. Masani: This concerns something which happened yesterday and on which I seek your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: I got the hon. Member's letter. But **Shri D. C. Sharma** is in possession of the House. Let him conclude. After that I will see.

An Hon. Member: How much time is left, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Eight hours had been fixed for this.

An Hon. Member: Only four hours are left.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: We are running into the time allotted for other Ministries. Out of eight hours allotted the time that has been taken is 4 hours and 45 minutes. A balance of 3 hours and 15 minutes remain. Now it is 12.10. We will have to conclude it by 3.30.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): The time may be extended. The hon. Minister took 80 minutes in his opening speech.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have repeatedly held that whatever time is taken by Ministers will be deducted from the time set apart for the party to which the Government belongs. Therefore, the Opposition does not lose at all. After all, whether the Government party answers or the Ministers answer it is the same so far as the Opposition is concerned. Therefore, there cannot be any complaint on this score.

We must conclude this Ministry by 3.30. We must pass the Appropriation Bill on the 19th. All the Demands must be voted by that time. I do not want to apply guillotine except in cases where the sub-committee has said that those matters need not be discussed at great length.

Therefore, though I would like to allow opportunities for discussion of other matters, and have been giving extensions, I am unable to give extension so far as this matter is concerned. How long will the hon. Minister take for reply?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): About 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him at about 2.45. Now Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Ever since we became free, our defence forces have been working in a state of emergency and every day that has passed has added to the seriousness and magnitude of that state of emergency. We began our freedom days with the Kashmir operations and what our armed forces did in those days is a matter of history. We have also been facing difficult problems

of law and order in NEFA. As our Prime Minister said once, our border has become threatened with danger and we have to face several problems of defence and protection of life and property so far as the border areas are concerned. In civil operations our armed forces have been called upon to play their role and they have done very well by the nation. Even so far as our international commitment goes, our armed forces have done a very fine stroke of work and wherever there is trouble in the world we are asked to do our best in order to allay the suspicious and fears of the contending parties. All these things go to the credit of our defence forces.

But, more than all this, our Defence Ministry have been responsible for transforming the colonial set up of our Defence Ministry and the Army into a set up which is worthy of a free nation, which is worthy of a nation that takes pride in its service of dedication to peace all along the line. From that point of view I think any objective critic of the Defence Ministry will come to the conclusion that our production in the defence ordnance factories and other places has increased by leaps and bounds. No country can advance very much unless it is self-sufficient in the production of armaments, explosives and other similar materials. Our aircraft factories have done a very splendid piece of work. We are now, as other countries are, in the age of supersonic aircrafts. I have no doubt that all these industries—aircraft industry, ordnance factories and other industries—are doing very splendid work. Therefore, while our defence forces have been fighting a good fight for the freedom of our country, fighting a very good fight for equipments, armaments and other things needed by the defence forces of this country. Therefore, no one will deny that ever since its inception the Defence Ministry has given a very good account of itself.

But there are certain stresses and strains to which it has been exposed all these days. Unfortunately, we have not been lucky in our neighbours all these days. Ill-luck has over-shadowed the activities of this Ministry all these days. We have not been doing very well by Pakistan, or Pakistan has not been doing very well by us; but there has been lot of tension between Pakistan and our country. At the same time, there has been a lot of tension, a great deal of tension, between China and our country. Of course, there is no doubt about it that China is in illegal possession of 12,000 sq. miles of our territory. But to say that our defence forces are not alive to this is saying something which is contrary to facts.

We have thought of the strength of China. I know China is a great country and I have no doubt about its military might, its potentialities and all those things. Some people are saying or asking: what about the 12,000 sq. miles of our territory which China has occupied? I ask: why not put the same question to China? What is China doing with regard to Portuguese Macao. What is China doing with regard to Taiwan. The idea is this. China is waiting for a suitable opportunity to get Macao and Taiwan. We are also waiting for a suitable opportunity to get the aggression vacated. I tell you, every second, every minute, every hour of the day the situation is being watched and we are fully preparing ourselves for that great moment, for that glorious moment in the history of our country, for that splendid moment in the history of our country, when we shall be able to get the Chinese aggression vacated from our country. I think this will not be done by the speeches over here, but by the combined might and the combined will of the people of the country. At the same time, I would say that so far as our defence forces are concerned, whether they have been working in the Ministry of Defence or at various fronts or in the border areas of our country or abroad wherever they may be working, they

have given an impression of co-ordinated and well-integrated effort. They have given the impression of unity of outlook and unity of approach. They have given the impression of very happy relations from the Chief of Staff to the jawans. Now, to bring in the question of appointment or promotion, so far as two or three persons are concerned, shows a lack of sense of proportion, I do not know the gentleman and I do not hold any brief for that gentleman or anybody else. But to say that since one gentleman has been superseded, or half a dozen gentlemen have been superseded, therefore, the Defence Ministry is in a state of bad health, I think that shows utter lack of proportion and utter lack of sense of perspective. In a big Ministry which deals with with lakhs of people which deals with so many things, I think such things can happen. I think these things do not happen as a result of ad hoc decisions, as a result of the whim of one person. We are living in a democratic set up where things are done by committees. There is a committee at the level of the Defence Ministry and another committee at the Cabinet level. Therefore, things are shifted properly at these levels and to think that these things are done on account of aberration on the part of somebody is not taking things in the proper light. I believe our defence forces have given an impression to the outside world and to my own country men of united approach, united outlook and solidarity in its effort and solidarity in its objective and I think anybody who tries to disrupt that sense of solidarity is not doing good work by the country, is not doing any service for the country.

The Defence Minister was speaking yesterday about the morale of the army. I know the morale of the army depends on many factors. They must have education, pension, proper scale of pay, promotions and all that. The morale of the army, in fact the morale of any services is dependent more on

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

inponderable factors rather than on ponderable factors.

Those inponderable factors are such as make people think that the Army is free from political influence, that the Army officers are not politically minded, that they do not go to Members of Parliament and ventilate their grievances to them and that they do not try to bring politics. Therefore anybody who tries to support one person at the expense of others or one section of the Army at the expense of others, I would submit he is trying to destroy that unity and discipline in the Army of which we are boasting all these years.

I was going to say that there is an element of vulnerability in our borders. For instance, we all feel very unhappy when we think of Karam Singh and the way he was tortured by the Chinese. We all feel distressed when we think of Colonel Bhattacharji who has been taken away by the Pakistani forces recently. We feel very distressingly when we remember the aircraft which was shot down by Pakistan. All these things distress us. There is no doubt about it. But the fact of the matter is that all these things are unfortunate and dangerous accidents of warfare. I am sure that the hon. Defence Minister and the Defence Ministry will do something to bring down the element of vulnerability that we have come to associate with these operations.

Another point that I want to make is that the Defence Ministry should be very generous so far as the border States, like, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and other border States, for example, Assam are concerned. They should give them a very generous treatment. We did not inherit a large number of cantonments when our country suffered division and I find that the number of cantonments is not adequate even now. I would therefore request the hon. Defence Minister that he should have a cantonment in every district town of the

border district of Punjab. For instance, I come from Gurdaspur. There should be a cantonment in Gurdaspur. Similarly there should be cantonments in other States of India, in Assam and other places.

I would also say that in order to give people an impression of our preparations for the defence of that area, there should be a Sainik School opened in every district of the border States. For instance, there should be a Sainik School opened in one or two border districts and this will give people a better idea of our defence preparations than anything else.

I would also submit that the shortage of officers should be made up. This is a very unhappy position that we are suffering from shortage of officers. I believe the Indian Military Academy should be expanded so that we can produce those officers who can take charge of the operations whenever we need them.

I would also say that the NCC, the ACC and the National Discipline Scheme should be encouraged and every schoolboy, every school girl and every college student in my country—all these should reap the benefit of this scheme. This scheme should be broadbased and should be thrown open to every school and college student so that they can learn discipline and other things and can become potential soldiers for my country whenever there is a need and God knows when that need may come.

I would say one thing. I am very happy that the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute has been established at Darjeeling. It is a great institution and I know it is doing very wonderful work. But I submit that such institutes should be established in other States also where there are hilly areas so that the mountaineering institute can teach people mountaineering.

Yesterday an hon. Member said "I charge the hon. Defence Minister with

this thing or that thing." I would charge the Defence Ministry with the task of defending this country. I would charge the Defence Ministry with the task of standing for the defence of the country. I can assure you that so far the Defence Ministry have been facing up to the task admirably, creditably and splendidly. I hope that as time passes it will do better and better.

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I crave your ruling on a matter which is causing considerable perplexity to hon. Members of this course. Yesterday when you were in the Chair, the hon. Defence Minister said—I am quoting from page 15168 of the official record—

"Our General Thimayya who is now the Chief of Staff was made Chief of Staff in supersession of three others. He has superseded Gen. Kalwant Singh, Gen. Sant Singh and a lot of other people."

Yet, a little later when the hon. Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair and Acharya Kripalani tried to give parallel cases to the one referred to by the hon. Defence Minister, though the hon. Deputy-Speaker gave a ruling that hon. Members of the House are entitled to refer to such matters he gave advice in such strong terms that even Acharya Kripalani felt constrained to desist from his intention of illustrating his point by giving similar references. I am therefore craving your ruling that the right of hon. Member to refer to cases of officers, when necessary in the public interest, is intact and that whatever the advice of the incumbent of the Chair might be that right is open to those hon. Members who will take further part in this debate.

Shri Krishna Menon: I referred to that in order to point out that "super-sessions" were not uncommon. If the House will recall, I also referred to the cases of British Generals, specially of the CIGS in England. Super-sessions take place and have taken

place in our country in notable cases. There, there was no reference to the personalities. On a minor point of correction I want to make in regard to this and that is that in this particular case there have been two super-sessions. Of course, that is not of relevance now. My reference is not in the same category as reference to merits of individual officers. That was merely to point out that "super-sessions" take place and in notable instances they have taken place.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am not questioning the right of the hon. Defence Minister to illustrate his point. I am requesting that other hon. Members of the House should have similar liberty to illustrate their point. I do not think any distinction exists between what Acharya Kripalani tried to do and what the hon. Minister did.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): You also said just now that the hon. Ministers are also Members of Parliament. Can some hon. Members of Parliament have certain privileges which other hon. Members do not have?

Mr. Speaker: The same point was raised by Shri Masani yesterday. I was not present here then, but the hon. Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair. The very same point was raised by Shri Masani and the hon. Deputy-Speaker, after hearing in *extenso* what Shri Masani and other hon. Members had to say, observed:

"Therefore, my advice even now, after hearing all the Members, would be that names should not be mentioned."

I want to make it clear that the hon. Deputy-Speaker, or whoever sits in the Chair, is as much the Speaker for the time being as the Speaker himself. I want to establish proper conventions. I am not sitting as an appellate authority over what happens in my absence.

So far as a ruling is concerned, I do not mean to say that once a ruling

[Mr. Speaker]

is given, whatever might be the effect, it cannot be touched. But so far as this particular case is concerned, the ruling is final, whatever might be its efficacy. Any hon. Member who is a lawyer knows this. So far as future cases are concerned, the ruling may be looked into once again and either it may be confirmed or if there be a difference it may be changed. But so far as this case is concerned, the matter is final. At one stage ruling is given. At another stage, some other person or one of the members on the panel of Chairman comes in and it happens that for each individual Member a ruling different from the previous one is given. Some are allowed and some are not allowed. Hon. Members would kindly consider that to go into it would not be in their interest. There are precedents in the courts. Therefore, so far as this matter is concerned, the decision of the hon. Deputy-Speaker in this case is final.

Shri M. R. Masani: May I point out that he gave no ruling?

Acharya Kripalani: The hon. Deputy-Speaker gave no ruling. Rather, he said that he was not going to give a ruling but would only advise. Because so many English precedents were given, the hon. Deputy-Speaker said that he was not going to give a ruling.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): The Chair's advice is to be respected.

Acharya Kripalani: At that time. But what about now? At that time, the question was not raised that the hon. Defence Minister had himself given the names of people and had said something in favour of somebody and against somebody.

Mr. Speaker: I am not disposing of it.....

Shri M. R. Masani: I fear, Sir, that you have not followed me. I was not appealing to you to reverse the ruling

to the hon. Deputy-Speaker. On the contrary, the Deputy-Speaker only said:

"I have not studied the points in detail, because the question has been raised only just now, and, therefore, I cannot give an authoritative ruling."

Then, he went on to say that Members have the right, but his advice to Acharya Kripalani was not to mention names. I am asking you to re-emphasise his statement that the right of Members is there, and the advice is only an advice and not binding on Members.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): May I say one thing, if you would allow me? What has been presented by Shri M. R. Masani is not in the very context in which I said that I was not going to give a ruling, because the constitutional powers and the legal powers of Parliament were being put forward, namely, that this House was a sovereign body, and that it could discuss any matter that it liked. I said that so far as sovereignty was concerned, there was no doubt about that; the House is sovereign, and Parliament is supreme, and it can discuss, but my advice was that so far as the individual cases were concerned, if they were mentioned, then, we would become a court of enquiry in every case, and even now, I feel that I was right in holding that individual cases should not be brought in here, and names should not be mentioned. Therefore, I gave that advice, and I am thankful to Acharya Kripalani that he has respected it.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): May I say a word? Yesterday, I had raised a point of order on the basis of article 105 of the Constitution, and on that point, ruling was given by the Deputy-Speaker; he said that he could not give an authoritative ruling, because he had not studied the points in detail. That is a point which ought to be decided by you now. So far as the advice is concerned, Acharya Kripalani

acted on that advice. But, shall I read out a few sentences from the records?

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary. I have got the records here before me.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: What I would emphasise is that the House is sovereign and it can always discuss anything that it likes. What the Deputy-Speaker said was only this, namely:

"I have not studied the points in detail, because the question has been raised only just now, and, therefore, I cannot give an authoritative ruling."

On that, I had raised a constitutional point saying that article 105 of the Constitution gave us the same powers which were possessed by the House of Commons, and especially when a similar matter, as pointed out by Shri M. R. Masani had been allowed to be discussed there, this House should not be denied of that opportunity.

Shri M. R. Masani: May I draw your attention to the fact that in the third week of March this year, the British House of Commons had a full-fledged debate on the appointment of Dr. Beeching as head of the British Railways on a very big salary. The gentleman's qualifications, his appointment, his terms of appointment etc. were discussed in detail and the Ministers gave answers and justified the appointment. Here is the example of the Mother of Parliaments from which we draw our precedents and conventions. How can this House then be prevented from making references in the public interest to matters of a similar nature? And particularly when you allow the Defence Minister, surely, other Members have not lesser rights.

Acharya Kripalani: I think advantage should not be taken of the respect in which I hold the Chair. I may not have accepted his advice, and I may have gone on giving names. Therefore, I think that in deciding this matter, this should not be brought in.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. I take it that the advice was a direction. Other wise, the hon. Member could have insisted upon going on giving names.

Acharya Kripalani: No the Chair said that I could go on.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to dispose of this on a merely technical ground. All that I wanted to say was this. When once a person who is in the Chair, for the time being, gives a ruling, in the same case, the matter ought not to be re-opened, whatever might be the necessity to re-open it at some other stage.

It is said that that was only an advice, and the hon. Member has acted upon that advice. But I do not want to dispose of it in a technical manner.

The point is that these matters relate merely to a question of promotion; that is absolutely an administrative matter. The question of promotion was also explained by the hon. Defence Minister. He said that after a particular stage, seniority was only one of the matters that was taken into consideration. That is the principle that has been adopted. Later on, in applying the principle if we were to go into the question whether X has been taken or Y has been taken, it is a question of interfering with the discretion. No doubt, if in a series of cases the discretion is from time to time badly exercised, or the committee that is appointed is not competent, and it is managed in a particular manner, that is another matter. But, even then, it is purely a matter of administrative detail.

If I allow this, there will be eternal lobbying. Member after member of the Armed Forces—whose discipline we are very anxious to maintain—who is superseded will come and catch hold of all the five hundred odd Members here, and lobbying will go on eternally. This House is not competent to go into this matter.

Acharya Kripalani. rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly bear with me.

It is said that the hon. Defence Minister himself started this and referred to three names. I find that two or three names were referred to, along with General Thimayya's name. But General Thimayya's name was not the only one; there were some other cases also mentioned; an English case was also referred to by him for the purpose of showing that it was not a matter of supersession, but it was a matter of appointment. If the entire promotion depends on the question of seniority, then the question of supersession arises. The hon. Minister wanted to say that this was not a question of supersession at all, but it was a question of appointment; and so far as appointment is concerned, the question of seniority is only one of the items that would be taken into consideration. And for this purpose, he quoted General Thimayya's case.

Shri M. R. Masani: He said that he had superseded General Kulwant Singh, General Sant Singh and a lot of others.

Mr. Speaker. So far as that is concerned, that is only an instance which has been given. But, if at an earlier stage, the matter had been brought up here and it had been stated that General Thimayya had superseded so-and-so, or if some hon. Member should have said that Mr. Kulwant Singh ought not to have been superseded, I would have disallowed that matter. It is open to the hon. Minister to give an instance now where a number of persons have been affected, and that it is not a question of supersession; it may be that the other people might have been competent to be appointed to that post by virtue of their seniority, but it is not seniority alone that counts. For this purpose, the hon. Minister has given that case by way of illustration. In this case, General Thimayya is no longer in the field now. If he had continued to be there, I would have hesitated to allow him to make any reference to the particular individual

But he is no longer there in the field, and if his case is mentioned, it would not affect the discipline. All of us, individually and collectively, are interested in seeing that the discipline of the Army is never shaken. I feel that this is an administrative detail which has been elaborated.

My attention has been drawn, or rather the Deputy-Speaker's attention had been drawn yesterday to this fact by Shri M. R. Masani; he has again referred to it now; and Shri Khush-waqt Rai also has referred to the ruling given in the House of Commons earlier and the latest ruling as well.

So far as the earlier ruling is concerned, it was not a question of a ruling. The House of Commons allowed in 1809 a reference to be made to a Commander who had been superseded by so-and-so. I do not find that it has been followed up recently.

Yesterday's case mentioned by Shri M. R. Masani stands on a different footing altogether. It is said that a person who is not competent has been appointed as the head of an administration, a man who has no qualifications, whereas the particular statute prescribes something else. We also pass a number of statutes here, providing, for instance, that the chairman of a particular committee ought to be a person who is a chartered accountant and so on; it is open to the House to say that this particular individual or that particular individual knows nothing about accounts and so on.

Now, so far as promotion is concerned, it stands on a different footing from appointment. This is a matter of appointment. This is a matter of administrative detail. Therefore rightly, the hon. Deputy-Speaker has said so; no doubt, he might have wanted to say it, but he did not say 'Yes, this is my ruling'. I would accept it as a ruling, though it was an advice. That is my ruling. My ruling is that so far as administrative details are concerned.....

Acharya Kripalani: Before you give your ruling, I would submit one thing. Supposing the Defence Minister goes on promoting people of his choice, we might have tomorrow a dictatorship here.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word? Supposing he does that, it is up to the hon. Member to bring a vote of censure against him or against Government. It is not open to him to challenge these things.

Acharya Kripalani: As long as there is a majority party, shall we allow our country to be disrupted like this? We have also a right. (Interruptions)

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is very remarkable....

Acharya Kripalani: It is not a question where only because you are having a majority, you can do anything you like. We cannot allow the Defence Minister to go on changing people like that, till the becomes a dictator. (Interruptions).

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): You will have to submit to the majority.

Acharya Kripalani: This is a more serious question than what the Prime Minister thinks. (Interruptions).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should like you, Sir, and the House to consider as to who at the present moment is functioning as dictators normally function. Look at the hon. Member opposite, the language he uses, the arms he waves about, the looks he casts around him....

Acharya Kripalani: You see my looks, but you do not see your looks, I see your looks. Your mirror is here; and my mirror may be there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I hope my looks please him. It is an extra-

ordinary state of affairs. The hon. Member seems to think that the majority should not function here at all.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): It should function responsibly.

Acharya Kripalani: Not like a dictatorship.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The next step will be that the majority in the country, of the people, should not function at all. That is the logical argument.

Shri Ranga: The majority also should have some respect for the minority. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no interruptions. What is the meaning of this? I am afraid unnecessary excitement is taking place here.

Acharya Kripalani: The excitement was begun by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Let us laugh it out.

The only point is that in a parliamentary democracy, there is no good ignoring hard facts.

Shri Ranga: An advice is being turned into a ruling in parliamentary democracy.

Mr. Speaker: It is not advice. I am coming to an independent judgment. I am not merely going by what has been said inasmuch as the hon. Deputy-Speaker did not give a ruling. He said that this was a matter in which he would like to think again. But so far as this matter was concerned, he gave the advice and the hon. Member was good enough to adopt that advice and he did not refer to names. Now, I am called upon to give a ruling and I am giving it.

The position is that in a parliamentary democracy, there is no good the Opposition complaining that the majority party is ruling. If there is no majority it will not rule; the Opposition only will rule. Therefore, let us

[Mr. Speaker]

go into that position (*Interruptions*). Order, order. What can be done?

Shri Hem Barua (Guhati): Is that the issue before the House?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

That is the first step. The second step is this. The hon. Minister in charge of the Defence administration is the person who has to appoint the Commander or Officer in charge or Staff officer and so on, is it the contention of hon Members that we can go into individual cases? I agree that if there is a definite rule, either in the Constitution or elsewhere, which has been adopted and which says that appointments shall go strictly by seniority, irrespective of capacity, it is a different matter. In that case, if a man is 50 and the other is 30 and the former has been superseded, I will certainly allow a discussion on that matter. But seniority is only one of the five or six conditions. Therefore, it is the Minister who has to decide. Shall I allow the Opposition to decide as to whether a particular person should be the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces in supersession of the decision of the Defence Minister.

Acharya Kripalani: We do not want to decide. We want to criticise, and we have a right to criticise.

Mr. Speaker: Surely, he cannot criticise like this. My ruling is that he cannot criticise individual appointments like this (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Now, there must be an end to this.

Shri Hem Barua: The Defence Minister was mentioning names. He was not stopped.

Mr. Speaker: A number of accusations have been made from time to time. I was here when the hon. Defence Minister spoke. He referred to a kind of campaign or a number of accusations going on in the Press outside and elsewhere that appointments in the Army have been irregular. He

has to satisfy not only this House but the general public also, and he wanted to say.....

Acharya Kripalani: For that he called a party of editors.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have a right to accuse, but there are limits. It is not that every small matter will be brought up here. They must abide by my ruling.

Acharya Kripalani: This is not a small matter.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members are not satisfied with the manner in which things are being done and if there is a specific violation either of a constitutional right or of the rules framed under the Constitution or a statute, it is open to the House to say that the Defence Minister did not carry out those rules, because he has to promote by strict seniority and he has not done so. This is not such a case. So it is left to the Defence Minister to decide who ought to be and who ought not to be promoted. I am not going to allow any hon. Member in the Opposition to decide for the Defence Minister. If he has any complaint against the Defence Minister from the series of appointments that have been made, it is open to him to move this House to get rid of the Defence Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Or the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Or the Government—of course—as they choose.

Therefore, individual cases shall not be referred to.

Acharya Kripalani: What is the function of the Opposition?

Mr. Speaker: I am stating it. As the Defence Minister himself said, he wanted to justify the various appointments and show that there was nothing wrong in them. Likewise, it is open to Opposition Members to refer,

without mentioning names, to various cases—not one, nor two—where a Major has been superseded, not one but four, and so on. He referred to a case and said that only one has been superseded, and that was a case of premature retirement and so on. I do not remember the various designations. Hon. Members can say that the man was the most senior, and this is so not in one case but successively and so on. Of course, this is a general rule. But no names ought to be allowed to be mentioned here.

I would refer to one other matter by way of analogy. I think there is a rule under the relevant rules of procedure that when an officer has to be accused of corruption, the Minister has to be given notice. If the House wants to move the Government to get rid of a particular officer on account of corruption etc., even then it is open to the Chair to allow a reference or not to allow it. But normally the Chair does so. But the present one is not such a case. It is purely a case of appointments, and the matter of appointments is in the hands of the Defence Minister.

Therefore, no names should be brought in. I am looking at larger consequences of any other step. There will be eternal lobbying and the very hon. Members who want to refer to these names will themselves come to me and say, 'Do not allow us to mention names hereafter'.

Under these circumstances, a general statement can be made—not that this Major was not promoted and so on—that so many promotions have been made, and it can be refuted.

श्री अजन्तसिंह बोरिया (इटावा) :

मध्यम महोदय, समय और बड़ा दिया जाय ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker. I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on this occasion, during the relatively short time at the disposal of the House to discuss this matter further.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: The time may be extended.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Time has already been extended. I am unable to extend it further.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I hesitate to take much time of the House. I would not have done so because my hon. colleague, the Defence Minister, will no doubt give an adequate reply to such criticisms as have been made.

An Hon. Member: What is the need?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But there were two or three points made in yesterday's debate.

Mr. Speaker: Any hon. Member is entitled to speak and it is my privilege to call upon hon. Members to speak.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But there were some points made in yesterday's debate—I regret I was not here to listen to the debate myself; but I have read in full the script of it, specially of Acharya Kripalani's speech—which make it incumbent on me to say a few words.

Now, as the House knows, I have the greatest respect for Acharya Kripalani,.....

आचार्य कृपलानी : घाद बर्ज ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: ...though, I think that his judgment about various matters is frequently wrong. But it is one thing for a judgment to be wrong; it is quite another for facts to be wrong. And he and some other speakers have indulged in this matter in wrong facts, distorted facts, and I protest against this kind of statements in regard to officers or other people serving our country. Although you have been pleased to say that names should not be mentioned—and I respectfully submit that that is the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

only course we can follow in this House—it is not fair either for military or civil officers to be condemned here in this way. If anything serious has happened, surely there are other ways of dealing with it, not by just casting aspersions on a person's past record or present activities. Although actual names were not mentioned, in some speeches, in those of Acharya Kripalani and Shri Goray, without names very clear reference was made to some of our senior officers, based on facts which are completely wrong and distorted.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): How can we ascertain facts when we are not on that side.....(*Interruptions*).

Acharya Kripalani: Let a Committee be appointed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not too difficult a matter for the hon. Acharya to have asked me about certain basic facts—there are certain basic facts about a person's record, what has happened and what has not happened—and I would have given him the facts. If he has a particular aversion to deal with the Defence Minister, he could have asked me about it. I could have given facts. But he has not mentioned. During the course of all these events, in every speech, whatever the subject, he has brought more or less the same thing. But, he has never taken the trouble to ask me what the facts are on which charges are being levelled.

Acharya Kripalani: He never called me to explain the facts to me. I cannot go to a busy man and make myself a nuisance. It is for the Prime Minister to take the Opposition into confidence. It is done in every country, excepting our own.

Shri Ranga: Here is an article, an open letter to Shri Morarji Desai, who was the Acting Leader of the House in the absence of the Prime Minister. It was published in the Current some days ago. (*Interruption*). It was

open to the Defence Minister or Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to come out with a reply to this in Press Committees or Press Conference or anything like that. They have not done that till now.

Acharya Kripalani: When the Editors of papers are called we could have been called.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Who was called by whom and where?

Acharya Kripalani: The Defence Minister called the editors. He himself said that yesterday.

Shri Ranga: He did it the day before yesterday and referred to it also in his speech.

Acharya Kripalani: They instruct them regarding what to write and what not to write. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Am I supposed to go on, Sir, or am I to listen to these interruptions?

I was venturing to say it is quite easy for a person. I am talking about facts. Judgment of course one can form. I should have been approached or written to or asked orally. The hon. Acharya says that he does not want to make a nuisance of himself to me. Why then did he do it here in the House? It is better to be a nuisance to me than to the House.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is open to an hon. Member to criticise the Government during a speech in the House.

Shri Hem Barua: When a Member speaks here he does so only because he is shouldering a responsibility, a duty to the people. When Acharya Kripalani was levelling the charges he was doing that only as a representative of the people. The Prime Minister does not want to give him the right to do that. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not give way Sir.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): He will have to give way.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. If such interruptions go on how is the debate to be carried on?

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: It is a matter of our right and privilege. I have a right to rise on a point of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of privilege.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: Let him hear me and then disallow it.

Mr. Speaker: A point of privilege cannot be raised like this off hand. We are not adjourning today. We are sitting till the 5th of May. If necessary, we shall devote a sitting of Parliament to discuss the matter of privilege.

Shri Khuwaqt Rai: It has to be raised now, Sir. Otherwise, it will be late.

Mr. Speaker: Let him write to me.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, will you allow the Prime Minister to go on chastising us like this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not done that, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed 56 minutes to Acharya Kripalani. I never interfered with him. I allowed him to level accusations. Is it not the duty of the Prime Minister, when he wants, to intervene, and explain the position? Is the Government run by the Opposition here? I cannot understand this. Hon. Members ought not to be impatient. I would make this appeal to Acharya Kripalani and the leaders of the various groups. (Interruptions).

Order, order. I would ask them not to interrupt like this. After all we have to maintain some decorum and allow opportunities for all shades of opinion to be expressed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, you appealed to the hon. Members just to say to some of the hon. Members of the Opposition that they may disabuse themselves of the idea they seem to have that they are running the Government.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Again, it is an aspersion, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members ought not to be too sensitive like this. (Interruptions).

Shri Rajendra Singh: Let the Leader of the House maintain some decorum.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. Hon. Members ought not to be too thick-skinned.

Acharya Kripalani: Sir, I have a function to perform; the Opposition have a function to perform. Please define it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I called him first. That is the definition of the function.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said that I respect Acharya Kripalani very much even though I think his judgment is very often wrong.

Acharya Kripalani: I also do.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But it is not a question of judgment. We may differ in regard to our judgment. The other Acharya present here differs in everything he says now (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: That is why I passed a vote of no-confidence in him. We share our feelings in a mutual fashion. We share the same view about his judgment.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will have his opportunity.

Shri Ranga: I passed a vote of no-confidence in him and crossed the floor.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not wish to reply; there is something wrong in me or the Acharya. (*Inter-ruption*).

Acharya Kripalani: It is easy with a majority behind you to excite laughter; but this is no argument.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is not argument at all.

Acharya Kripalani: If I had also a majority like that I can excite laughter. But it does not behove him. It does not behove the Leader of the House to speak like that.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; let him not make references.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I hope the hon. Member will permit me to speak in a lighter vein and not to be continuously angry like himself.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, should the Prime Minister indulge in invectives?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said that the charges made here—some may be based on judgment, I think misguided judgment—but most of them are based on completely wrong facts, as, no doubt, I have been informed. I should be very glad if even now the hon. Members opposite will come to me and tell me what their sources of information are—privately, not publicly—so that I may give them the factual information.

For instance, in his speech the Acharya asked for a committee of inquiry—for some old officers and new officers and others to form part of it. Now, he used, as it happened, identical language which a retired officer used to me when he put forward that proposal.

Acharya Kripalani: May I say this on a point of correction? I said, let there be a committee of this House. If that is not acceptable, then, I said, let there be another committee. I never said that this should be the only committee. The Government has the choice.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am merely asking him for facts. He must have got some information, on which he has based his charges, from some people, from some individuals. I shall be glad if he tells me in private who those persons are. I want it in private. I may mention here that that proposal was made some months ago and repeated two or three times afterwards by a senior officer who retired some 8 or 9 years ago from the Army—a long time back. It seemed to me rather an amazing proposal for old officers, retired years ago, to come and sit in judgment over those who have succeeded them. It is a proposal without precedent. And I told him so.

As a matter of fact, I went a step further and I discussed this matter more than once with the the Chief of Staff, Gen. Thimmayya, and he told me that it was an absurd proposal. It is his opinion. It is without precedent and this kind of thing cannot be done.

The proposal for that kind of committee or any committee to be appointed to consider the whole question of the Army as it is run cannot be accepted. I am not aware of any such thing being done. Of course, sometimes, particular aspects of policy are considered, or may be considered or debated. But, this is a different matter.

15 hrs.

But, here, if you analyse the various charges made, they revolve from larger to minor things on promotions. They round and round that subject. I think some other facts also were actually mentioned. First of all, may I say that in so far as these senior appointments and senior promotions right at the top are concerned, the Defence Minister does not do things of his own bat. There are others. Certainly, I always, as Prime Minister, come in to the picture; others also do. Senior Members are consulted. There has not been a single case of appointment or promotion in which I have not been consulted and which I have not gone

into so that the responsibility is certainly shared by me as well as some other senior members of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. This fact should be clearly remembered. So, it must be clear that these top ranking appointments must be based on merit, apart from seniority and all that. Our Army would go to pieces if we lay down the rule of promotion only by seniority. I have never heard of an Army where that has been done. It might have been done in some remote and primitive army but no advanced country can do like that. I do not say that the hon. Member says it. I am merely stressing this fact that these are top appointments. The other appointments, the lower appointments, can be by seniority. But as soon as you reach a stage—I am not sure, perhaps it is the brigadier stage—in the Army, appointments are made by selection committees who go deeply into the records of each person and then appoint him, ignoring seniority—not ignoring it but certainly not attaching too much importance to seniority, at that stage. That is how it is done.

Acharya Kripalani: I quoted from the report of the Public Accounts Committee:

"A Captain Superintendent of a naval dock-yard purchased one item of store at the rate of Rs. 26.320 per ton when the market price was about Rs. 720 per ton."

The report says and I have mentioned it in my speech yesterday:

"The Report says that the Captain Superintendent had been transferred in the normal course to a senior post on completion of his tenure."

This is what the Public Accounts Committee says and the Public Accounts Committee is presided over by a Congressman and the majority of the Members are Congressmen. I have never said that it should be by seniority. That it should be by seniority. But that is how promotions are being given in the Army.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Defence Minister will no doubt deal with that question..... (Interruptions.)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He will not deal with it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him be allowed to speak in his own way. What is the meaning of cross-examining like this? Is he in the dock? I allowed Acharya Kripalani to go along with his facts.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Yesterday, we heard Acharya Kripalani's speech without any interruption for more than an hour. The same treatment has been given to the Opposition Parties. Will they not show us the same courtesy?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I repeat, Sir, that senior appointments are made that way. I do not know about this. I cannot remember this and the hon. Defence Minister will deal with it. But the procedure is that from lieutenant colonel, when you go to colonel and brigadier; they are seeded out by special selection committees. The Defence Minister does not come in except that finally he may initial them. The staff officers and the others do it; it is quite clear and they do not go by pure seniority. They have to go by records, etc. establishing merit. When you go to the topmost stage, lieutenant colonels etc. it is the Government's privilege to appoint, after, no doubt, consulting the concerned people. But it is the Government that appoints them, considering all the facts of the case. There are only very few persons and they consult the others. Naturally recommendations are made. It is purely a selection post in the case of the topmost few persons. And because it is a very important appointment, the Defence Minister always consults the Prime Minister. That is the convention and the practice. Therefore, I am clearly as much responsible for any of these top appointments as the Defence Minister. I do so if I may

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

say so, not casually but I do so every time after full consideration and discussion. I think the appointment made have been proper appointments otherwise I would not have done so. The choice made has been a good choice. If this practice prevails that every disgruntled and disappointed person, sometimes a person who has no other virtue except seniority goes to the Members of the Opposition or Members of this Party and complains, it is not a good practice, if I may say so. One may make a mistake. But certainly the party who goes to complain is not a very impartial authority. Some persons who go, maybe, may have many factors which they do not place before the other party at all. Therefore, I said that if any such case arises, I am prepared to tell the hon. Member what I think if he writes to me or sends me word. At least some of the facts, I shall be able to place before him. It is a very bad practice and it will encourage, whether in the civil line or other lines, all wrong kinds of accusations, charges and counter charges, etc, which cannot be dealt with. Newspapers deal with them sometimes, to my regret. I do not wish to come in the way of newspapers but it is not, nevertheless, a very fair way of dealing with these matters and complaints. Let us take a single instance. Shri Goray referred yesterday—I think Acharya Kripalani also referred—to the appointment of the Chief of General Staff in the Army. Now, I do not know where they have got their facts because what they stated are not facts; they are completely wrong. For instance, it was stated that he had superseded so and so and others, that he was not in the infantry and he has been put there and so on. I do not want to go into it fully. He was an officer who had been in the infantry for 25 years out of his 28 years of service. I am not going into the details but I may tell him that they are criticising a person whom they do not know. All these Generals and others in the Army are more or less known to us. For thirteen years, since I have been Prime

Minister I have come across them; I have met them; I have for some time functioned as the Defence Minister also. I know them personally; I know their records also. I do not say that my judgment is final about them but I know them and at least their records. May be I maliciously, in spite of that, choose the wrong person. That is a question about which I cannot answer. But my knowledge of them is certainly far superior to Acharya Kripalani's who says that he has not met them and knows nothing about them. Therefore, he has to rely on reports that may come to him from persons who are disgruntled. It is obvious, because he has no other source of reports. He does not know them personally. I say it is not a safe way of considering these problems.

Acharya Kripalani: Do you want us to know them personally?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should like that you know them that is better than knowing a few like these.

Acharya Kripalani: I thought that the Defence Minister said yesterday that he would see that we did not see them.

Shri Ranga: He said that you would not be allowed to go anywhere there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Where?

Acharya Kripalani: He said that he would not allow me to go anywhere near the army.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously, hon. Member is seeing those who criticise them.

Acharya Kripalani: I have not seen anybody, as I have stated. I have said that I have got this information. I have seen nobody but I am willing to see them if the Defence Minister has no objection, because he said yesterday that he would see that Acharya Kripalani did not go near the Army; the Army is his own preserve.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite understand.

Acharya Kripalani: It is there; you can see from the records.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I venture to say that I know them well simply because I have functioned in this post for the last thirteen years or for fourteen years.

Acharya Kripalani: We are willing to function with them . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Let us not interrupt like this.

Acharya Kripalani: That is the only thing left to us.

Mr. Speaker: If he is not satisfied with one hour out of eight hours, I do not know how I am going to satisfy him.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I entirely appreciate and sympathise with the deep feeling to which he gave expression just now. Well, he is in the position of being always with the Opposition.

Acharya Kripalani: You cannot help it. (Interruption).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I help it? I know I cannot help it! Now, Sir, there are only two points I wish to say. I am sorry I have taken up so much time. One of the points is that I am personally, as Prime Minister, responsible for every senior appointment or promotion in the last two years and longer. The present Defence Minister came in four years ago. There have been other Defence Ministers and they always came to me and I have always discussed with them as to how and who should be given senior appointments. So, I have that responsibility. I do not wish to dilate on that.

Secondly, many of the charges made by the hon. Member are charges or condemnations of the broad policies we pursue. For instance, Shri Goray talked about Goa. Our Goa policy may be right or wrong. It is a different matter, but it is no good saying

in connection with the defence estimates, that it is right or not. I is a policy which the Government of India decide, and it may be wrong. You might criticise or condemn or censure the Government of India for it or any other policy. We discussed the China policy and the troubles on our borders. It has been discussed repeatedly. We decide the policy and no individual decides. It is a policy which has been put before this House repeatedly and presumably approved by the House. It may be that some hon. Members do not approve of it. It is my regret that I could not convince them. However, the Defence Minister as such does not decide any policy. In these matters, the person who is most responsible is the Prime Minister and of course the whole Cabinet.

Acharya Kripalani: May I point out that when we are discussing the Demands for Grants of this Ministry . . . (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members: Sit down!

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is this noise, Sir? Could you not control them?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would ask Acharya Kripalani—

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order order. I am really surprised at the attitude even of Acharya Kripalani. Does he not want that whatever he has said should be answered, and does he expect an answer only on the lines of what he has himself accused? I cannot understand this. (Interruptions). Order, order. I am inclined to come to the conclusion, on account of the various interruptions, that unless the Prime Minister admits everyone of the accusations, Acharya Kripalani will not be satisfied! I am really surprised at it.

Acharya Kripalani: I only wanted to say that when we are discussing the Demands of a particular Ministry, we will talk of that Ministry

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Acharya Kripalani: The Ministry may have the support of the whole House and the whole Cabinet behind it, but when we are talking about the Defence Ministry, we have to talk about the Demands for Grants of that Ministry, and....

Mr. Speaker: Nobody denies it.

Acharya Kripalani: That is all that I wanted to explain. We are discussing the Demands of a particular Ministry. So we will talk of that Ministry and that Ministry may have the support of the Cabinet. But we are not talking of the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody complains about that.

Acharya Kripalani: That is all that I wanted to say.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is complaining about that.

Acharya Kripalani: The Prime Minister said that it is the Cabinet policy. I have no doubt about that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If I may say so, if the hon. Member will hold himself in patience for a while, I shall finish in five minutes. What I was saying was that the broad policy, for instance, the Goa policy, has nothing to do with defence estimates; it is the policy of the Government of India. Let him criticise it certainly or even the policy about our borders, or, say Pakistan. Our army follows the directions given to it.

Now, there was reference to an officer, without being named, but nevertheless criticised. I say with complete confidence and knowledge that he is one of our brightest and best officers in the army. I am absolutely certain that if the hon. Member, Acharya Kripalani, knew anything about him he would have the same opinion.

Acharya Kripalani: I will cultivate his friendship!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is so amazing to me; Shri Goray and others talked in this vein about some of our finest officers in the army. I would say that we have got a good army and good officers generally speaking.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Is the Opposition to be guided by the Prime Minister and have we no opinion of our own here?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member who has made that interjection will never be guided by our opinion. He has chosen the wrong path permanently.

Shri Rajendra Singh: That is the misfortune. (*Interruptions*). That might be his opinion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is my misfortune—that he has never followed my opinion. Otherwise, he would have been more helpful. I merely said that casting this kind of aspersions, based on wrong facts, on our distinguished officers is a very improper thing, if I may say so, with all respect.

The second point is this. I may quote what Acharya Kripalani said, when he made the charges, at the end, in a peroration. He said:

“I charge him—

that is, the Defence Minister,—•

“with wasting the money of a poor and starving nation. I charge him with the neglect of the defence of the country against the aggression of Communist China. And, in the international field, I charge him with having lent his support to the totalitarian and dictatorial regimes against the will of the people and freedom.”

What does it mean? I do not understand, except that the hon. Member has spoken so in any angry mood. Talking about the international field, whatever the Defence Minister has done in the international field is to

support the policy of the Government of India, which he proposes to go on doing. If the hon. Member does not agree with that policy, that is my misfortune and his mistake. There it is.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that this kind of wild talk and these wild accusations do not help. They show simply that he approaches the whole question not in an objective way, not with the desire to find out what has happened, but just in an angry way, and in an eloquent way as he has put it. But it is really the anger that has come out. That is not helpful. Anyhow, in considering these matters—army matters are well known to be more delicate than other matters, especially when one talks about individual officers, etc.—I do submit that this House should deal with them in a somewhat different way. I am not seeking to limit the freedom of the House. But it is for the House to realise that the responsibility is not that of an individual; it is a spread-out responsibility, spread ultimately over the whole Government and the Cabinet and certainly the Prime Minister. We have to do our best. We may make mistakes, of course, and the mistakes ought to be rectified or the Government should go. There it is. But for the hon. Member merely to feel rather annoyed that the Government does not go of its own accord, it is rather unfair to us. He talks so much about parliamentary and democratic procedures. But he must accept the fact that the majority functions and the minority also functions in its own right. He does not accept that basic fact and gets angry because the majority goes on functioning. I am sorry I cannot oblige him in that matter. So long as the people of India seem to have greater faith in us than in the hon. Member and his colleagues, we shall continue to function.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: The hon. Prime Minister said that the majority rules in its own right. In a democratic House has the majority any right to rule in disregard of the rule of law? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Just one question, Sir. Does the majority enjoy the right to misrule also? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Prime Minister has taken part in this debate because he has been able to make quite a number of things very clear. I have been wondering for sometime whether we are not heading towards a situation where we might have to come face to face with a Naguib and a Nasser. My fears are confirmed by what has been said today by the Prime Minister.

Sir, the Prime Minister has just now advised us to accept the well-known fact that the majority should be allowed to rule. I agree. But, at the same time, if democracy is to be a real democracy and not a mockery, the Opposition also should be respected and should be taken into the fullest possible confidence on such extremely important issues as are before the House. Neither the Prime Minister nor the Defence Minister has taken the trouble at any time to discharge that basic responsibility of theirs as a majority.

Sir, my hon. friend Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spoke in the usual Kashmir fashion that it was his judgment, that his judgment was fortified by the advice he received from his highest officers and that his judgment was reached over and above the advice or the judgment that had already been reached by his Defence Minister and other senior colleagues in his Cabinet. Well—it is open to us, as he has said in regard to us also—it is not necessary for us to accept his judgment, the rationale of his judgment and the wisdom of his judgment.

And what is more, till the other day until he passed away, there was one of his most bosom comrades and that was Maulana Azad. I need not ask

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the House to do anything more than read what Maulana Azad has written about what he thought about the judgment of the Prime Minister especially in regard to the choice of men. He has made it very clear as to what he thought of the Prime Minister's judgment, what opinion he formed in regard to the choice of the Defence Minister. I need not have to say anything more.

Then, Sir, you were good enough to say—the hon. Prime Minister also took advantage of it—that it was only one appointment. Yes, it is one appointment. It is true. But it is a capital appointment, it is a kingpin appointment, it is an appointment the incumbent of which would have in his responsibility a power which can be used in the right way or wrong way. If it is used in the right way, India will be strengthened, provided of course the Cabinet would have the judgment to give the proper orders to that officer and to the whole of the defence forces.

My complaint is that this Government has failed in its duty in regard to China. It is not the fault of the defence forces that the Chinese were allowed to come in here. It is the fault of the Defence Minister, the Defence Ministry and the whole Cabinet.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Ranga: If you are happy with your family, I wish you all success. I wish you all happiness (*Interruption*). We are all used to indissoluble marriages. In spite of that they were again passing the Hindu Law (Amendment) Bill where divorce is provided for (*Interruption*).

I was saying, Sir, that they have failed miserably—the Cabinet as well as the Defence Minister—in giving the timely, proper, heroic and necessary orders to our defence forces to keep away the enemy from our borders. After having allowed all those

people to come into our country, even then they are not yet ready to give the necessary orders. On the other hand, my hon. friend, one of the very brilliant speakers in the party in power, has been good enough to speak on their behalf that the golden moment was going to come, the shining hour was going to come when the orders would be given. By whom? I do not know. Is it by the present Defence Minister or by the future Defence Minister? God only knows. Till then we have to go on with bated breath. In the meantime the Prime Minister wanted this House, this Parliament as well as the country to believe that in God's own good time—they do not believe even in Gods—the Chinese would see the wisdom to withdraw the troops and leave all the area, area as big as Bastar, as big as half of West Bengal. All this area has been occupied by other people and all the time the Defence Ministry here was doing nothing. It is bent upon doing nothing until the shining hour comes, until the shining star dances on them.

We are interested in this not because anybody has been doing any lobbying. As things are here, we do not have the advantage of any lobbying. It is the duty, the elementary duty of every one of the Members of this House to be concerned as to what goes on in this most important department of our Government.

Acharya Kripalani: The Defence Minister would not allow us.

Shri Ranga: He would not allow us to go anywhere near. That was the attitude of the British Government. They never allowed us to go anywhere there. And the most extra-ordinary thing is, some hon. friend here, from the Communist benches, yesterday, was asking us to be prepared to democratise our army. The cause of democratisation must be indeed very dear to the Defence Minister, because it is a process which is evolved out of

Marxism. He is certainly one of the best students of Marxism. Therefore, in this process of democratisation we are to be content with whomsoever they give as the Chief of Staff.

What would be the consequences of it. I need not go into the details and the various names of all these people. You were good enough, Sir, to allow the Prime Minister to put in again a chit in favour of the present Chief of Staff, the new Chief of Staff. But we were not allowed to go into the manner in which this has been done, the manner in which he has been raised to this highest position, the various stages by which four Major Generals were over-ruled when he got the earlier promotion and, thereafter, how one of these Major Generals was given stepped-up promotions in order to appease him and remove his hysterics because he was very closely related to one of the members of the Cabinet. Again, afterwards there was one other promotion and some other promotions also. The hon. Prime Minister says our facts are all wrong. Very well. Then, how are we to accept these facts. He says the majority is behind him, they would accept it. Sir, this is not parliamentary democracy. In parliamentary democracy when facts are in dispute, when the minority also feels so very strongly on this question of national importance, they should be willing, if they really believe that Caesar's wife is really chaste, to accept an impartial high-powered commission to go into the matter and study all the facts.

Mr. Speaker: Just as there are civil service lists giving the seniority, age, date of appointment etc., are there no military service lists?

Shri Ranga: I am coming to that. Sir, there was a time when all these Indian officers who were till then holding the King's Commission were given an assurance that if they were to accept the President's Commission they would be given some privileges that they had been enjoying. It was only after that the new rules were

brought in. How they did it, was it honourable, was it honest with them etc., I do not know. Anyhow they did it. Why did they accept, they might ask. They had no other go and so they accepted it. They have been implementing it.

Now I am coming to another point. The Defence Minister gave some information yesterday. He said that the selection of these high officers is being made by a Board called the No. 1 Selection Board. He also gave the procedure followed in promoting officers to higher posts. This Board consisted of senior officers of the Army, the Army Commanders or the Staff Officers and their corresponding members in the Indian Air Force and the Navy. It comes to this. The Three Chiefs of Staff are there. These three are within the gift of the Cabinet. These three and another officer sit in the Selection Board with one or two other people. They make the choice of other officers. Then those officers again, in their turn, go on getting into their respective selection committees where they go on selecting other officers. Thus the vicious process goes on. All that they have to do is to meddle with the kingpin. The moment I have the kingpin and the three associated kingpins then the chess board is ready. That is how a selection can be rigged, and the fear is that it is being rigged. We would like to know the facts. It is for that reason Acharya Kripalani has thrown a challenge yesterday. It is a challenge to their moral integrity. Let them accept it. If they do not accept it, although they have a huge majority the country will pass its own judgment, pass its own view. The country also may not be able to assert itself against this machine which is there. The British were also here with all the plenitude of their power. You, Sir, myself Panditji and other friends, all of us, rose against that British Government and, in those days, we knew we were a hopeless minority just as we are today. They were all considering us to be ridiculous minority and yet that minority has been

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turned into this biggest machine of majority. So, if they were to hurt the conscience of the country, a time might also come when we will have the opportunity and if we will make some mistakes (*Interruptions*) we should be kicked out also, as they should be kicked out at the next elections, if only the people were ever to have the necessary moral courage.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Acharya Ranga is the conscience keeper of the people.

Shri Ranga: I know my hon. friend's conscience is somewhere there kept in oil. We keep things like *Murda* in oil.

Therefore, I say the basic duties of the Defence Ministry are to maintain the efficiency, unity, discipline and sense of contentment and spirit of loyalty of the defence forces. Now, just look at it. The hon. Minister gave information yesterday about the number of people passed over. How many? Oh! any number of them! Hundreds of these people have been passed over. He said that 226 Majors were promoted as Lieutenant-colonels, superseding 485 officers. 485 officers are left there as dead wood.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What is the quoting from?

Shri Ranga: I am only quoting the figures from his speech; nothing of my own. For the rank of colonels, 70 were promoted and 83 superseded; for brigadiers 39 were promoted and 57 superseded; for major generals 7 were promoted and 17 superseded; for lieutenant generals 4 were promoted and five were superseded. The story goes on. When all these poor fellows were left behind, what are their subordinate and fellow-officers to think about them? That they are useless! Who is affecting the morale of the defence forces, of the army? Not we. They do it by this process, because the men are condemned in this way. A man takes courage in both the hands and appears before the Selection Committee. They want him to take the chance and he has taken the chance.

Then he misses it. So many of his fellow-officers are promoted and they are high above him. What about the morale of the officers who are below them, various cadres and all that? They go on thinking for the next 5 or 10 years that these particular officers are condemned to remain where they have been, that they are useless, duds and dead wood. That is the impression that my hon. friend, the Defence Minister is creating. It is he who is disrupting the morale of the army, not the Opposition. It is the Cabinet which has been responsible for allowing him to do this, not the Opposition. I would like to call it "mischief", but I suspend my judgment pending their readiness to appoint a committee to go into this matter and let them say whether it is mischief or not.

Shri Tyagi: Is it parliamentary?

Shri Ranga: The duty of the army is to protect the territorial integrity of our country and to take the quickest, the most spirited and effective steps to resist and repel aggressors and thus guard the country from foreign aggression. When my hon. friend was told that he should capture Goa, he was saying about our other border that there are no people there, we are building the roads now, we are taking so many other steps, therefore wait. We go on waiting. Should we wait for the Third, Fourth or Fifth Five Year Plan? We have finished two Five Year Plans and we are already in the Third Plan. What did they do in the Second Plan? The Defence Ministry came to this House and got money passed. They had made schemes, plans and estimates and we passed them. This House also gave them money to the tune of Rs. 17 crores. My hon. friend also took credit for the saving effected for economy in this country while the enemy was coming in. We might not know when the enemy came and trespassed into our territory. But my hon. friend must have or should have known it. If he had not known it, he is not

worthy of his job. If he had known it and was not able to repel them, he does not deserve to be there, though he is being kept here. He told us yesterday why the enemies continue to be there. I hope he would be able to give us some reply on this point when he comes back again to make his second speech.

That is why I maintain that on all these three counts the Defence Ministry has failed the country. For this most disastrous consumation, the political and temperamental attitudes and activities of the Defence Minister have been largely responsible. Our friends have already referred to it.

Then some reference was made to the Russian pilots being allowed to go to our borders. Since we have purchased the Russian planes, they have become our planes. Then the Russian pilots came in and they were requested to teach our pilots. But they did not find any other area to fly and teach our people. Therefore, they went over the Himalayas, which is a disputed area, so that they would keep all their eyes wide open. They are not like horses which are made to see only in one direction. These are human beings and very clever, efficient, politically democratised pilots. That is one of the reasons why I say there must be certain political predilections. Many people have accused my friend as being a fellow-traveller of the Communists. It is not necessary for me to make that charge, because quite a number of fellow-travellers are now being welcomed back again into the Congress party and various other political parties also, as soon as they undergo the Ganga-snan. So, there is nothing special about it. Now, the defence forces, more especially the army, have been seething with a high sense of injustice.

Mr. Speaker: Does it apply to all parties or is it an exception?

Shri Ranga: I said "other political parties also." My hon. friends have been sleeping. I am glad you have

woken them up. The pity of it is that I have already said "other political parties also."

The Defence Forces, more especially the army, have been seething with a high sense of injustice done to its leadership and also to the ranks by the irrational, unjust and even personally provocative methods and manner adopted by the Defence Minister. When I say this, my hon. friend, replies that the morale of the army is never higher than what it is today, and it is more national-minded than it had ever been. It is a customary thing when a marriage takes place, even though we know the bridegroom is not good-looking and the bride and bride-groom are not properly matched and it is a marriage between beauty and the beast, yet to say when we go to that place: शतपु: भक्तु ।

were the British. They also used to say like that. You, Sir, were also on our side at that time. They used to say that the morale of the army, navy and air force was so great. They used to say that it was so great until the naval strike had taken place in Bombay. Only Lord knows what would happen. But we should have eyes to see that this kind of mismanagement is bound to have bad effects on the morale of the army.

There is a widespread impression that the activities of the Defence Minister, especially in utilising the Russian pilots to fly in our planes over the Himalayas are likely to weaken our position as against the Chinese aggression.

Then there is the failure of the Defence Ministry to build up our defence equipment and forces, as revealed for example by the non-development of all those projects, writ large in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee. But, on the other hand, my hon. friend says "Oh, we have produced so many things." But the Rehabilitation Ministry has told us the sort of stuff they are producing. Then they say "they are sabotaging us". One Communist friend has come to the rescue of him by

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saying that Rehabilitation Ministry is sabotaging them. Here is a Cabinet which is united. All of them enjoy the confidence of the Prime Minister. The Rehabilitation Minister also enjoys the confidence of the Prime Minister, whereas the Defence Minister is the closest to the Prime Minister. Why is it that they have not been able to prevent this kind of sabotage? Actually, it is not a sabotage. They are all facts. They were published in *The Hindustan Times*.

Acharya Kripalani: Yes, one department sabotages the other.

Shri Ranga: Machines that have been produced by the Defence Department were not good enough, were too costly and useless to be utilized.

My hon. friend wanted to say, "Lo and behold the number of hours that have been lost as a result of strikes have come down considerably." Yes, it has come down because the fellow-travellers and the travellers were hand in glove with each other. Only in one place there was the INTUC. In all other places labour unions of the patriotic type are not functioning. I have gone to these ordnance factories along with so many of my colleagues who were members of the Public Accounts Committee. We were able to get in touch with the labour leaders as well as with the labour ranks there. We were surprised to find that the INTUC had no hold there at all. The Indian National Trade Union Congress had no hold. But, on the other hand, the other trade union congress, which is hand in glove with those visitors who have come to Vilavawada the other day, is having a tight control.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member is casting some aspersions. There is the All-India Defence Employees Federation with 135 unions. None of the unions is affiliated to the INTUC. Shri S. M. Joshi who is the undisputed leader of this Federation

is not a Communist. It is absolutely wrong.

Shri Ranga: For very good reasons they are not affiliated. Actually I came to know that Shri S. M. Joshi controls only one union.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No; 135. He controls them. But his party was defeated and he secured only 5,000 votes in Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, that is the opinion of the hon. Member. What can be done?

Shri Ranga: When somebody goes on shouting 'Thief, thief' . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No shouting.

Shri Ranga: . . . Somebody went on searching his whole house.

I have deeply considered the process of revising and implementing these rules governing the service conditions of officers which was mooted early in 1948. But in reality it came to be utilised to oust the seniormost officers as quickly as possible. Gradually the officer cadre is being demoralised by the innovation of over-ruling seniority on the alleged plea of efficiency. When it suits them they use seniority against efficiency. About 20 officers in the ranks of Major-Generals and above have been retired on an average of less than fifty years or so when even Lieutenant-Colonels normally remain in service.

One hon. friend was saying that there is dearth of officers. Is this just the time for losing all the senior officers and helping these people to retire? Should this thing have happened when there was acute shortage of top ranking officers? Our present requirements are said to be at least 1,000 for officers of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and higher ranks. Even under such circumstances, the age of retirement is reduced when it is not done in any other service in this country. These shorter tenures are being introduced even in the case of Generals and Brigadiers' ranks ostensibly to help younger officers to obtain

quick promotion. In reality this procedure has exposed the careers of the seniormost officers to the tender mercies of the hon. Defence Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): He will take one hour.

Shri Ranga: I am the only person to speak on behalf of my Party . . . (Interruption).

Shri V. P. Nayar: How many pages more are there?

Shri Ranga: It is too much and too hot for them. It is feared my many . .

Shri V. P. Nayar: It appears that it will take another hour to read through his entire speech. He can either speak or read.

Shri Ranga: I suggest that the commission suggested by my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, should go into the justification for the successive promotions of the most favourite General of the Ministry to the detriment of better or equally good claims of his seniors. It will also have to study why the same yardstick, either of seniority or of efficiency or both, has not been used consistently and fairly without any ulterior motive or extraneous purpose with the result that four efficient, loyal and senior Generals—I am not giving any names—have come to be superseded for the benefit of one favourite.

Then, why were the claims of the General who was awarded . . . (Interruption) the Vir Chakra overlooked? Could it have been due to his disagreement with the hon. Defence Minister and his loyalty to the Chief of Staff in accordance with the time-honoured sense of discipline and military honour? If that Vir Chakra General is junior to the more fortunate General and so he was not promoted as it is claimed, why was it that another General who is senior to his successful rival was overlooked for promotion? All these things we want to be discussed.

Then, I think it is high time that the hon. Prime Minister and Parliament realise the need to request the President to discharge his responsibility as the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces by being ready to play an effective role in this aspect of the management of the Defence Forces. The hon. Defence Minister has made so much play of public interest. Who is best able to interpret what it is from time to time? Surely, it can only be the President because he represents not only this Parliament and this Ministry but also all the State legislatures. He is the supreme constitutional head and the elected leader of the whole Indian democracy. So I propose that the hon. Prime Minister should welcome his active participation in this sphere.

Then I suggest that there should be an Army Council to settle these matters, not for this particular occasion but for future guidance also because the hon. Defence Minister may be good enough to vacate his office but some other Defence Minister who will come may also prove to be just as difficult or unreasonable. Therefore we would like a regular Army Council to be organised in this country on the same lines on which it has been organised in England with very good results. They have the Secretary of State for War as the President, the Permanent Under Secretary for War as Vice-President and the members are the Chief of General Staff, Vice-Chief of General Staff, the Deputy Chief of General Staff, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General and the Master General of Ordnance, and the Permanent Under Secretary for War as Secretary. What I am suggesting for this country is that on those lines the Army Council should be set up preferably with the President as the Chairman, because the President is the Supreme Commander, the hon. Defence Minister as the Vice-Chairman, the seniormost Army officers as members and the Defence Secretary as Secretary. For day to day affairs, I suggest, a smaller executive committee of the Army Council

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may be set up with the hon. Defence Minister as the Chairman. Time does not permit me to go into the details of such a scheme. It is the principle of the Army Council with collective executive authority that I am placing before the House.

Some Hon. Members: It may be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Ranga: I am prepared to place a copy of it on the Table of the House. Here is an open letter to Shri Morarji Desai . . . (*Interruption*).

Yes, *Current** I am not ashamed to quote *The Current* because it was the Editor of *The Current* who first of all warned this country about the disastrous policy of the Government in regard to Tibet and China. Kindly read the book *Jawaharlal Nehru: The Lotus Eater from Kashmir*. There you will find all these facts. Therefore why should I fight shy of this paper at all?

I suggest that this Army Council should be brought into existence. I also suggest that every year at least once you should be good enough to persuade the Government to agree to the convening of a secret session of Parliament to discuss all these things without the impediment of our rules, conventions and various other things in regard to publicity. Then this Commission that has been suggested by Acharya Kripalani should be set up.

I have never had any antipathy towards the hon. Defence Minister. We have known each other for the last 30 years now. I have never belonged to the so-called anti-Menon or pro-Menon lobby. Those lobbies are coming up, but I have never belonged to them. I have held him in respect. He was good enough to flatter me by saying at one time that I was the roving unofficial Foreign Minister of India. I held two receptions in this city in his honour because I wanted to

strengthen him when he was hailed by the Americans as their worst possible enemy. Yet, I have come to the conclusion that the time has come when feelings all over India are running so high in regard to the role that he has been playing in the Defence Forces in these four or five years, that he would be well-advised to vacate this office. He would be rendering a great service to the hon. Prime Minister for whom he has been doing so much service even from those days when his books used to be edited by Shri Krishna Menon in England. For his benefit at least, he should be good enough to vacate this office and if the hon. Prime Minister and himself cannot be separated from each other like Siamese twins, then let him at least be content to remain as Minister without Portfolio and be satisfied with the ambassadorial status which he has been enjoying for such a long time at the United Nations.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadhi (Ludhiana): It is a matter of profound regret that the Defence Forces and their personnel should have become the subject-matter of controversy, because . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): May I request that the time for this debate may be extended?

Mr. Speaker: I said that I would call the hon. Minister at 2-45 p.m. We shall carry on now, till 4 p.m.; so, I shall call the hon. Minister at 3-15 p.m.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I submit that there are still many Members who want to speak?

Shri Krishna Menon: I shall try to finish in about 45 minutes, but so many new points are being raised, and, therefore probably I may take an hour.

Mr. Speaker: I am only extending the time by half an hour.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is in your discretion.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Only one Member has spoken so far from our Party. I hope you will give our Party at least as much time as you have given to Acharya Kripalani and Shri Ranga. Our Party which is the biggest group in the Opposition has been given only very little time so far. Therefore, I would request you to give some more time to the second speaker from our party.

Mr. Speaker: If the first speaker had wanted more time, I would have given him.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We did not want to take the whole time for a single Member. We shall be splitting up the time allotted to us for two Members.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): There are other parties which have not been represented so far.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow all the parties.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This is an important subject.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: It is really unfortunate that the Defence Services and their personnel should have been the subject of controversy in the Parliament. The Defence Services constitute a national asset and as such should be looked at from a national point of view and not from a party point of view. Therefore, the controversy that has come in about the personnel or their promotions, etc. is most unfortunate, and it does not give any credit to us.

I would submit that the Defence Services deserve the congratulations not only of this House but of the entire country for their achievements not only in the national field but also in the international field. They have brought credit to the country for the peace mission in the Gaza Strip, and now in the Congo, and in other fields in the world. In the national field too, they have brought us credit for the assistance they have rendered to the civil authorities, as, for instance, in

Rohtak and other places, including even in the Bhakra Dam. I would particularly draw the attention of the House to the very creditable work which the Defence personnel did at the Bhakra dam in salvaging the equipment, closing the tunnel and in rendering the service that they did.

In this connection, I would congratulate the Defence Ministry and the Defence Minister also on the very significant progress that the Defence Production Organisation has made in the country and the way it has tried to reach self-sufficiency. The figures that have been given in the report indicate the creditable achievement of production worth Rs. 17 crores during the months from April to November, which is something of which the Defence Ministry and the country should be proud. I am really sorry that criticism should have been levelled at the Defence Production Organisation by certain hon. Members. I would say certainly that I still hope that however highly placed certain Members of the Opposition may be, and whatever high respect they might command in the country, they would not bring in matters which are of a controversial nature because that would affect the morale not only of the defence personnel and the defence organisation but also of those who are working in the production sector of the Defence Forces.

I am afraid that the Leaders of the Opposition cannot be aware of and cannot be acquainted with the facts to that extent as those who are in charge of this. Therefore, to make a criticism on the information and knowledge that is made available to them from the disgruntled or dissatisfied elements is, I think, not just, inasmuch as that cannot be correct.

Acharya Kripalani brought forward a criticism on the working of the Defence Production Organisation by saying that Rs. 953 lakhs worth of defence products had been rejected. If only he had been aware of the way and the nature of the production of the delicate materials of which the

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Defence Production Organisation is in charge, I believe he would not have made that criticism. Even if such large quantities had been rejected, it has to be judged in the light of the total production of about Rs. 30 crores per year. Therefore, I submit, despite the rejection that has been there, and considering the fact that the Production Organisation is at its developmental stage, and it is at its primary stage, this rejection does not reflect any inefficiency; that only shows how well we are going on.

Again, criticism was levelled at the production of ammunition, and it was said that a large part had been rejected. But I regret that facts have not been properly stated, as the Prime Minister had been pleased to remark. We find from the figures of production of ammunition, that in 1959-60 whereas the total production was Rs. 103 lakhs, the rejection was only Rs. 79 lakhs. So, here also, I can say that the criticism is not well placed and is not justified.

Again, I would submit that it is really a compliment to our Defence Production Organisation, and indeed it is very creditable of them that from the ordinary plane, recently, they have gone into the production of the jet plane, and they are manufacturing every machinery right from a plane up to even a button. When this is the case, I cannot understand how criticism can be levelled at this organisation. If we look at the figures during the last four years, of any project under the Defence Ministry, whether it be the Bharat Electronics Ltd. or it be the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, or whether it be the ordnance factories, we find that really the production has been such as would bring credit to the Defence Ministry and to the Defence Minister. Therefore, I submit that such criticism that there has been rejection here or rejection there is not justified and is not called for.

I was referring to the ammunition. Here, I may say that I am myself a little of a shikari, and I use cartridges. I find that the cartridges that have come from the ordnance factories at Calcutta are much better than what I was using previously, namely the imported Eley cartridges and others. I am not a military man, but I can say that the ammunition that I am using in my gun can compare very well with other cartridges. Even if there has been any rejection, that is only natural at the initial stages.

Therefore, it pains me that this kind of criticism should have been made of the Defence Ministry which has done so much in the matter of defence production.

Of course, I can certainly say that the Defence Research Organisation has not been given that attention that it deserves. I do not know where the bottle-neck is or where the hurdle is. I would say that the Defence Research Organisation should have that status or that position which the Atomic Energy Commission has got, and the bottle-necks of the UPSC or the Finance Ministry etc. should not be there. A bulk amount should be placed at their disposal so that they can spend as they want, and they may be in a position to have the best talent from the country in the research organisation.

I considered it really unfortunate when I found from the report that only 21 people had been sent to foreign countries for training. It shocked me when I read that during the year to come, there are only about six senior officers who are being sent for training, and only about 44 junior officers possibly being sent for training. Probably, the hon. Minister finds some hurdle from the Finance Ministry or from some other quarter, but whatever the hurdle be, it is the duty of this House and the duty of the country to see that the Defence Search Organisation and the

Defence Production Organisation are given greater importance, and we are able to put ample funds at their disposal so that they may devote full attention to research and production. Particularly in present conditions when war has become a highly technical affair, when technological and scientific developments have advanced to that extent, we should lay emphasis on this aspect and see how we can better our position.

14 hrs.

Again I congratulate the hon. Minister and his Ministry on a very creditable achievement in the matter of the National Cadet Corps. He made a commitment last year that he would reach the target figure of half a million. He has reached that target; rather he has exceeded it. It is a matter of great achievement. But I beg to differ from him so far as the approach which he is making towards this is concerned. He says that we do not want to militarise the students and youth; rather this is a sort of training ground for them. I would like to say that we have reached a stage, with two unfriendly countries on the north and the west, when we should militarise the youth of the country. Of course, I know he has got a plan, and from what I have heard from him in the Consultative Committee, I do hope that this is not the end of the training of the students. I am sure the MCC will be further expanded. But still I would say that I would look upon it as a second line of defence. We have to have on our borders defence arrangements of a certain depth. To this end, if it becomes necessary, we should give compulsory training to students and youth.

I also complaint the Ministry in the matter of the Territorial Army, the Auxiliary Force and the Lok Sahayak Sena. I find that the allocations in this respect are more than what they were previously. Of course, that is the criterion for my judgment. But I would still urge

that there should be larger allocations and more expansion and we should have military training for these people.

Now, I come to one or two other points. Certain criticism has been levelled about promotions. This is a ground which I fear to tread, because I feel that in the matter of promotions, there should be absolutely no controversy. As I said earlier, it is the Minister who is responsible for it. As the Prime Minister said earlier, he is equally responsible for it along with the Home Minister. All the members of the promotion sub-committee or appointments committee are responsible for it. Whatever their decision be, it depends on the papers they have got before them.

One of the leaders of the Opposition said something on this, of course from his information. But I would certainly say that record is not the only criterion to be taken into account in the matter of promotion of an officer. An officer may be very efficient. But there is also another factor, the reputation of the individual. I for one know that in certain cases the records of the officers may be very good. But when one has to select a man for the highest job in this field, one has also to look into the reputation of that individual and many other things.

Therefore, I would say that whatever the Defence Minister has done in the matter of selection has been done after considering all the facts; he has the opportunity of knowing all the facts and is well-placed and qualified to come to a decision. The knowledge of the leader of a group in respect of the qualifications of an officer, however highly placed he may be and whatever he may have contributed, cannot be considered as authentic inasmuch as the information he has obtained is second-hand. Therefore, his statement is not justified.

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

Now I will take up one project only, the Bharat Electronics. I need not deal with the other points dealt with by Acharya Kripalani, because I do believe that the transaction regarding road building and other things are not matters which should have been brought in here. These matters—road building, storage and all sorts of things—relate to a period when the present Defence Minister was not in charge of the Defence portfolio. Therefore, the issues that pertain to these items should not be taken up now. Even if they are taken up, I would ask hon. Members to consider whether with a huge budget such as that of the Defence Ministry, such things are not inevitable.

As regards the promotion of a Captain Superintendent, at the time when he was promoted, the matter of inquiry was not there at all. The question of inquiry came up in April 1959, while the officers had been promoted in the month of October before. This is only a digression. The main thing I was referring to was about the Bharat Electronics.

The Bharat Electronics project is a very important project. Of course, I do not want the hon. Minister to divulge secrets about it; nor do we expect him to do so.

14.06 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair].

We have got absolute confidence in the Ministry and we believe that whatever they do will be the correct thing, because they are handling a department which deals with the defence of the country and as such, it is their function to look into all the aspects and do the right thing. But I would certainly say that the original purpose for which the Bharat Electronics was started was the development of radar. I am sure the hon. Minister would refer to it in his

reply, but it is very unfortunate that there is not the least reference to this aspect of the work of Bharat Electronics in the Report. We have been told that an agreement is there with the Japanese under which transmitters have been brought in here. Has there been proper planning in this? What are the components imported and what are the components manufactured here? As regards production, they have reached the figure of Rs. 1.10 crores. They have exceeded the target by Rs. 10 lakhs. I quite appreciate that. But is it all assembly or sub-assembly or manufactured here? The Bharat Electronics can claim credit only for what is manufactured here and not for what is imported.

Therefore, I would beg of the hon. Minister to look into the affairs of the Bharat Electronics. Sometime ago, the Estimates Committee had also made some carping criticism about it. Therefore, we would like the hon. Minister to inquire into it.

I would not take more time. In conclusion, I would only say that it is very unfortunate that the Defence Ministry, which has done so well during the last four years in all the spheres—operational, functional, ordnance and others—should be made a target of criticism by parties rather than of appreciation. With these few observations, I support the Demands of the Ministry.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर विचार करते समय मैं अपना यह कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि भारत की सशस्त्र सेनाओं के प्रति, जिन्होंने पिछले एक वर्ष तक भारत की सीमाओं की रक्षा में इतनी तत्परता और योग्यता से कार्य किया, अपनी वार्षिक पुष्पांजलि अर्पित करूँ।

पिछले वर्षों में हमारे देश में चारों ओर से जो संकट के बादल सहे होते रहे हैं, उनके

होते हुए भी गरम से गरम जगहों में, समुद्र के तैरते हुए पानी में, हिमालय की चोटियों पर, राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानों में, नागा पहाड़ियों पर, सब और हमारे सैनिकों ने जिस बीरता का परिचय दिया है, उससे हमारा मस्तक ऊंचा हो जाता है। केवल देश के भन्दर ही नहीं, देश के बाहर विदेशों में जाकर जिस तत्परता से, जिस कर्तव्यपरायणता से, उन्होंने अपने कार्य का निर्वहन किया है उससे भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं के प्रति जनता की आस्था और श्रद्धा और भी बढ़ जाती है।

इससे पहले कि मैं चन्द बातें अपनी ओर से इस मंत्रालय के विषय में कहूँ, मैं यह निवेदन कर देना अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि कल विरोधी पक्ष के प्रवक्ताओं के जो लम्बे-लम्बे भाषण हुए और आज जो एक के बाद एक माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये, उनको सुनकर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य और दुःख हुआ। जब मैं अपने आदरणीय मित्र आचार्य कृपालानी जी के भाषण को सुन रहा था—जिनके प्रति कि मदन के प्रत्येक मदस्य के हृदय में गहरी श्रद्धा है, जो हमारे राष्ट्रपिता के अन्यतम शिष्यों में से एक है—तो मुझे उनके प्रति आदर रखने हुए भी यह खयाल हुआ कि शायद हमारे भारत के इतिहास के पुराने दुर्वासा ऋषि फिर से नये रूप में प्रकट हो गये हैं। उन से हम आशा करते थे कि वे रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण को अपनायेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने उस रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण के बदले केवल ध्वंसात्मक आलोचना का ही आश्रय लिया। इससे आश्चर्य के साथ-साथ मुझे खेद और शोच होता है। उन्होंने यहां पर उच्च सैनिक अधिकारियों को पदोन्नतियों और नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कहीं, मैं उन के बारे में उनसे तथा अपने विरोधी पक्ष के महानुभावों से नग्नतापूर्वक यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों को यहां पर उठा कर के वे देश की किसी प्रकार की सेवा नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि वह एक ऐसे ज्वालामुखी को चड़काने का कबूक अपने माथे पर बना

रहे हैं जोकि हमारे देश को और हमारे देश के लोकतंत्र को और हमारे देश के सार्वजनिक जीवन को सदैव के लिए कभी भी समाप्त कर सकता है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी भी कम चर्चा की जाय उतना ही हमारे लिए उचित होगा।

श्रीमन्, कल हमारे योग्य प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने एक बहुत ही विस्तृत और तथ्यपूर्ण वक्तव्य यहां पर दिया और उन्होंने विस्तार के साथ इस पर प्रकाश डाला कि किन सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर, किम प्रणाली के द्वारा और किस प्रोसीज्योर के द्वारा सेना के अंदर पदोन्नतियों की जाती है और नई नियुक्तियों की जाती है। आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये। इन सब के बावजूद भी मैं ने देखा कि हमारे आदरणीय प्रोफेसर रंगा ने फिर भी अपना वही पुराना राग अलापा और मुझे उसे सुन कर आश्चर्य हुआ। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको ऐसे मसलों के बारे में अपने प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और अपने प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री पर भटल विश्वास रखना चाहिए। जब प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार कर लिया कि उन सब नियुक्तियों की जिम्मेदारी उनके कंधों पर है और उन्होंने प्रत्येक मामले में गहराई से खानबीन की है तो हमें उनके शब्दों पर विश्वास करना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा न करके यदि हम उनके बारे में यहां इस तरीके से वादविवाद करते रहेंगे तो हम इस सदन का ही नहीं बल्कि देश के प्रमूल्य समय को नष्ट करने के अपराधी घोषित किये जायेंगे।

आचार्य कृपालानी ने बीच में टोकते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह कहा था कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने अखबारों के सम्वाद-दाताओं को तो बुलाया और उनसे कुछ बातें कहीं लेकिन विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं को नहीं बुलाया। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अपने रक्षा मंत्री महोदय को यह नम्र मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर अगर वह विरोधी दल के लोगों और कांग्रेस के प्रमुख लोगों को अपने विश्वास में ले लिया करें और उनको भी उन बातों से परिचित करा दिया करें तो उससे स्थिति सरल हो जायगी। आचार्य कृपालानी के कथन से मुझे यह ध्वनि निकलती मालूम पड़ी कि अगर कभी कभी विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय चाय की प्याली पर बुला लिया करें तो शायद उनकी कड़वाहट कुछ कम हो जायगी।

जब से हमारे देश में विदेशी आक्रमण का खतरा बढ़ा है हमारे सशस्त्र सैनिकों की संख्या में स्वभावतः वृद्धि की गई है और अफसरों की संख्या में भी वृद्धि की गई है। लेकिन जैसा कि इस मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ४ पर बतलाया गया है कि किस प्रकार अफसरों की संख्या में जो कमी है, उसकी पूर्ति की जा रही है। इस मंत्रालय की ओर से प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि अच्छे से अच्छे अफसर बड़ी से बड़ी संख्या में भरती किये जायें और उनको अच्छी से अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दी जाय। कल मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि खड़कवासना में जो गौरवपूर्ण संस्थान चल रहा है वहां पर पूरी संख्या में अभी तक छात्र नहीं आ रहे हैं और जो आ रहे हैं वह उस स्टैंडर्ड के नहीं हैं उस स्तर के नहीं हैं जिसकी कि आशा की जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक विश्वविद्यालयों, यूनिवर्सिटी पब्लिक सर्विस कॉमिशन और सर्विसेज सेलेक्शन बोर्ड की मार्फत भर्तियां किया करते हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में स्वयं सैनिक अधिकारियों को यह धाम अनुभव हुआ है कि मौका आने पर उनके अंदर वह दृढ़ता अभी तक नहीं देखी गई है जिसकी कि उनसे आशा की जाती है। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक कमिशन ऑफिसर्स के लिए जो केवल १० प्रतिशत: जे० सी० ओज० या अदर रेक्स लिये जाते हैं, वे और अधिक संख्या में लिये जाने चाहिए।

कल प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि नीगांव में एक आफिसर्स कैंडेट कालिज खोला गया है जिसमें कि ऐसे सैनिकों को जिनके कि अंदर प्रतिभा है, योग्यता है, उनको ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह बड़ा अच्छा इंतजाम किया जा रहा है। जो लोग सैनिक के रूप में सेना के अंदर रह चके हैं और वहां के कष्टों को भगत चके हैं, जिन्हें बैरकों में और लाइनों में रहने का अनुभव है, उनमें से अधिक संख्या में अफसर छांटे जाय, क्योंकि वे हर तरह से योग्य और अनुभवशील अफसर बन सकते और ऐसा करने से हमारी सेना और आगे बढ़ सकती है।

श्रीमन्, चीन द्वारा हमारी सीमा पर आक्रमण के बाद हमारी सरकार का ध्यान भारत की उत्तरी सीमा की ओर गया है। . . .

सभापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त होने वाला है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरा समय क्या अभी समाप्त हो जायगा ? अभी तो मैं भूमिका ही कर रहा हूं।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken about 9 minutes.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : थोड़ा समय मझे और दिया जाय।

श्रीमन्, चीन के खतरे की वजह से हमारी सरकार का ध्यान अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा की ओर गया और स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में हमारी सरकार ने एक बोर्ड रोड्स डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड (सीमान्त क्षेत्रीय सड़क विकास बोर्ड) बनाया है। यह सही दिशा में एक कदम है और मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं और सरकार का उसके लिए बधाई देता हूं। मेरा अपना दृष्टिकोण यह है कि अगर आज से १० वर्ष पहले यह बोर्ड बना दिया जाता और उसके द्वारा यातायात के सड़कों का

विकास कर दिया जाता तो स्थिति इतनी खराब न होती जितनी कि आज है और मायद चीनियों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिलता ।

लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बोर्डर डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड के बारे में "हज़ारों पालिसी" अपनाई जा रही है । वहाँ के जन प्रतिनिधियों को विस्वास में नहीं लिया जा रहा है कि कौन-कौन सी सड़कें बन रही हैं, किम तरीके से बन रही हैं अथवा किन सड़कों को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है । पूर्व में नेपा के इलाके में और पश्चिम में लद्दाख के इलाके में जहाँ कि पहले से कोई नावर्जनिक जीवन नहीं था, जहाँ कोई मंगठिन पब्लिक लाइफ नहीं थी, और इसलिए वहाँ के जन प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं—वहाँ के बारे में तो आप चीजें छिपा कर भी रख सकते हैं लेकिन उदाहरणस्वरूप जर्म कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिले हैं और वहाँ से एम० पी०, अशम्बानी के मेम्बर हैं, जहाँ कि जिला बोर्ड्स और स्थानीय पंचायतें हैं वहाँ किम तरीके से चीजों को छिपा सकते हैं ? उन इलाकों के जन प्रतिनिधियों से सम्बन्धित बातों को छिपाना उचित नहीं है । उनमें जो चीजें छिपाई जाती हैं मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा किया जाये कि माँ दुनिया को वह बातें मालूम हो जाती हैं और हमारे दुश्मनों तक को मालूम है कि कहां क्या हो रहा है । उदाहरण के लिए मैं बतलाऊँ कि बद्दीनाथ की ओर सड़क बन रही है । उसके बारे में हम पूछते हैं कि यात्रा सीजन शुरू हो रहा है और सीजन पर हजारों यात्री देश के कोने कोने से वहाँ पर आते हैं और इसलिए उस सड़क का निर्माण जल्द पूरा किया जाय क्योंकि अगर सड़क का निर्माण पूरा नहीं होगा तो सारी यात्रा में व्याघात पड़ेगा, और सड़क के निर्माण में रुकावट पड़ने से यात्रियों को भारी असुविधा का सामना करना होगा लेकिन उसके बारे में अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं दी जाती है ।

मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इन उड़कों का निर्माण सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० और एम० ई० एस० के द्वारा न करा कर अर्थात् ठेकेदारी सिस्टम से न कराया जा कर वहाँ के स्थानीय लोगों की एक मिलिशिया बनाई जाय, उनकी एक लेबर फोर्स तैयार की जाय और उनको यह काम सौंपा जाय व जन-महयोग आमंत्रित किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह काम जल्दी और अच्छी तरह पूरा होगा और उससे लोगों का यह मालूम पड़ेगा कि यह सड़कें हमारे लिए बन रही हैं ।

श्रीमन्, मैं एक या दो विषयों की ओर माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान और आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा । मैं उन सदस्यों में से एक रहा हूँ जिन्होंने कि पर्वतारोहण के सम्बन्ध में अपनी सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है । इस रिपोर्ट में जैसा कि बतलाया गया है कि दार्जिलिंग में हिमालियन माउंटनियरिंग इन्स्टी-च्यूट अर्थात् हिमालियन पर्वतारोहण संस्था स्थापित की गई है और वह बड़ा अच्छा कार्य कर रही है । उसके कारण देश के अन्दर पर्वतारोहण के कार्य की बड़ी प्रगति हो रही है और लोगों में इसके प्रति चिंता पैदा हो रही है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में केवल एक दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ । यह पर्वतारोहण की संस्था दार्जिलिंग में स्थापित है; लेकिन हिमालय का क्षेत्र अति विशाल है । पश्चिम में कश्मीर है और मध्य में सेंट्रल हिमालय का इलाका है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर भी इसकी शाखाएँ स्थापित की जाय और ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था की जाय । ऐसा होने से अधिक लोग इसमें लाभ उठा सकेंगे ।

पिछले साल जो लोग एबरेस्ट अभियान में गये या इस साल अन्नपूर्णा या नन्दादेवी की ओर जा रहे हैं तो मुझे बतलाया गया है कि वहाँ जो लोग जाते हैं उनकी अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर सेना से छुट्टी ले कर जाना पड़ता है और अगर वहाँ उनके साथ कोई एक्सीडेंट हो जाये, उनकी मृत्यु हो जाये तो उनके

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

“श्रीन ड्यूटी” नहीं माना जाता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में अपने उत्तर से कुछ स्पष्टीकरण देंगे। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से जो हमारे जवान बांगों में या जम्मू काश्मीर में जाते हैं और उनको “श्रीन ड्यूटी” माना जाता है उसी तरीके से इन पर्वतारोहियों को भी “श्रीन ड्यूटी” माना जाये और उनको पूरी सुविधाये दी जानी चाहिये।

अन्तिम मुझे कहनी है छावनियों के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है। हमारे देश में ५६ या ५७ छावनियाँ हैं। उनमें लाखों लोग इरहते हैं। यह छावनियाँ देश के कौन कौन में फैली हुई हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय का अनुगृहीत हूँ कि मंत्रालय द्वारा वहाँ इस बीच कुछ विकास कार्य किया गया है लेकिन जितना विकास उनका होना चाहिए था उतना विकास अभी तक उनका नहीं हुआ है। इस बीमवीं शाब्दी में भी बहुत सी ऐसी छावनियाँ हैं और ऐसे इलाके हैं जहाँ कि अभी तक बिजली की रोशनी नहीं हो पाई है। मैं बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि सेंसडाउन में बिजली लगाने का काम हो रहा है लेकिन मेरा सुझाव यह है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो हमारा नियोजन होता है, प्लानिंग होती है उसमें इस बात को लक्ष्य रखा जाना चाहिए कि हर छावनी के अन्दर बिजली की रोशनी आ जाये और कम से कम एक हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल हो जाये।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि इन छावनियों में मुख्य समस्या आवास की है जोकि एक बड़ा जटिल प्रश्न है। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सरकार द्वारा ४, ५ छावनियों में मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता दी गई है, मैं चाहूंगा कि यह सहायता हर एक कैंटूनमेंट को प्रदान की जाये। यह सहायता उन्हीं छावनियों तक सीमित न रहे, बल्कि सभी छावनियों में यह सुविधा दी जाये।

अन्तिम बात जो मुझे मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलानी है वह यह है कि गत मिदम्बर में पेंशनों की दरों में वृद्धि की जो घोषणा की गई थी वह बड़ी स्वागत योग्य घोषणा थी लेकिन अभी तक उन पर अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है। जिन्होंने सारी जिन्दगी अपने देश की सेना से अर्पित कर दी, वे अब भी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अब भी बड़ी सुस्त चाल से कार्यवाही हो रही है और अभी तक उन को बड़े हुए रेट पर पेंशन नहीं मिली है। अतः मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में शीघ्रता की जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देते हुए इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

Dr. Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam): Sir, I rise to support the Defence Ministry and its grants. There have been terrific amount of criticisms but I think they are criticisms for criticism's sake. If you come here with pre-conceived notions and ideas any stick is good. That is how I feel about it. The Army is the pride of India. I have a suggestion that we in this House should forego some of our privileges so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned. As long as China has got some of our territory and Pakistan is a constant headache to us, I think we should forego some of the privileges of this House and not discuss the Defence Ministry and have implicit trust in the Defence Minister.... (Interruptions.)

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवोदरधः : हिन्दुस्तान में श्री चाइना और पाकिस्तान का सा रुन कर दीजिये, तो किसी को बोलने की जरूरत ही न पड़ेगी।

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: ... and his two aides, Shri Raghuramaiah and Sardar

Majithia and the Defence Secretary, Shri Pulla Reddi, a great ICS officer. That is my view. As long as Pakistan and China are a constant head ache to us, let us keep the Defence Ministry a secrecy and let our beloved Prime Minister handle the whole thing. The Army, Sir, has done a great job; no one can doubt it or dispute it, unless he has a prejudiced mind. I know what they did in Lucknow when two of my daughters and four of my grand-children were perched on a house when Gomati was in floods and almost took away the house they were occupying. They were in the jaws of death and but for a military officer, they would not have been rescued. The same has been the case with the other areas. Take for instance, Rohtak floods. When there are riots, military is requisitioned, and it plays a noble part there. Roads and bridges have been constructed by them. They teach discipline to others. I have very great regard for the Army and what they stand for. They are for doing good to the humanity and are humanitarian in every walk of life.

Acharya Kripalani: Who has attacked the Army?

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: I am talking generally of the Army as well as the Defence Ministry.

Acharya Kripalani: Then talk of the Defence Ministry.

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: I am coming to that; they are inter connected with each other.

Acharya Kripalani: They are not inter-connected.

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: The criticism against the Ministry, to my mind, is unjustifiable... (*An Hon. Member:* Why? I have my reasons and in discussing these Demands I have every right to make a few suggestions as others have made. I feel that the retired army officers should also be given appointments as in the case of the judiciary. They have done great work for this country and if

they are re-employed in some department of the Government, it will be very good. I also feel that houses should be constructed for married couples; there is a great amount of difficulty for them to take their families. They are doing a great service to this country. I think the Defence Minister will look into this. I do not like anybody to belittle the Army. Belittling the Army is belittling the Defence Ministry; they are inter-connected with each other and there is no good saying that this is separate and that is separate. In China or in Pakistan they do not discuss defence matters; it is kept as an absolute secret and they discuss it within themselves... (*Interruptions.*) We cannot afford to make ourselves a laughing stock. I know that this Ministry will deliver the goods; they are doing so.

An Hon. Member: They have delivered 12,000 square miles... (*Interruptions.*)

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: Sir, when the hon. Members were speaking from the other side, I never heckled or interfered. Perhaps it is their privilege to do so. I have no objection and they can go ahead.

I am sure that at the end, when the Defence Minister bats this afternoon, inspite of the bumpers and body lines that had been directed at him, he will neither edge nor get his legs in front of the wicket and I can tell you that he will be 'not out' at the end of the play. I am in agreement with the troop movements to Congo. We have done the right thing in this direction. I have a suggestion in this regard that a few Members from both the Houses may be picked out so that they can go and see the welfare of the Indian troops that have gone to Congo... (*Interruptions.*)

१ कर्पुन सिंह भट्टारिका: उस में
हजिब पार्टी के ही मेम्बर न चिये जायें,
पापोबीखन के बी मेम्बर चिये जायें ।

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: I may also suggest that photographs and the like of our strategic things in this country, aeroplanes and other things need not be exhibited; they may be kept away for a year or two till our trouble with China is over. The Defence department is not to be blamed for China having taken a big bulk of our territory. I think the Army was not there when they quietly walked in.... (*Interruptions*). They had taken advantage of India's friendship with China. But since then, the Army has not allowed further intrusions. They have stood up and currently I can tell you that Army would not allow another inch of land to be taken by them.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Do they need another inch?

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: Having been connected with sports, I am proud of the Army that it produced men like Milkha Singh, one of the world's best runners and men like Hemu Adhikari who captained India. He belonged to the Army; that means he belongs to the Defence department. He captained India and he is also the selector. Then, there is Dhyani Chand, a major in our Army who is the very champion—not champion of hockey. That man has brought credit both to the Defence department and our country. So has Col. Naidu done. All these go to show that the Army and the Defence Ministry are forces to be reckoned with and to belittle them or to run them down is only doing disservice to this country.

I know Sir that you are about to ring the bell and I shall take the hint. In my opinion, we shall be doing the right thing if we in this House voluntarily, for some time to come, till we get over the China menace and the headache that we get from Pakistan occasionally, keep away from discussing Defence. I wish more strength to the Defence Minister's lead. With these few words, I support the Demands.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Members opposite who have not been willing to learn from the Prime Minister are certainly not going to learn from an ordinary Member from the South.... (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: You are an ordinary Member.

Shri Thanu Pillai: I would only like to remind them of the lessons which Bapu gave them and which they have forgotten in their anger. With faith and fearlessness...

Acharya Kripalani: When so many square miles of territory had gone to the Chinese. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Thanu Pillai: Faith and fearlessness is the cardinal principle of his ideology. Fear and suspicion is the cause of all distress all over the world. That is the *mantram* which the Prime Minister has been giving to the people, and they will also stand by that. When Opposition Members come here, they come with a phobia and therefore, with a blurred vision, they start their attack on things which are non-existent. The Prime Minister said that the criticisms are based on wrong facts. If that is so, they have been groping in the dark not knowing what is happening. Acharya Kripalani yesterday, in his speech, in his earlier remarks, said:

"It would have been better if they had not supported him, because the more support he gets from that quarter the less support he gets from the country."

"They" means the Communists in this context.

Acharya Kripalani: "They" means who?

Shri Thanu Pillai: The Communists.

Acharya Kripalani: Do you want their support?

Shri Thanu Pillai: You need it. I do not need it. (*Interruption*). I will come to that. Then Acharya Kripalani said:

I have always kept these interests above any personal likes and dislikes and—I can say with confidence and I think the House is with me—above party politics, whether I was in the Congress or in KMPP or the PSP or as an Independent Member of this House."

he was above party politics.

So, the country is above everything for him. Afterwards, in the course of an interruption by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, saying that he wanted more time for this debate, Acharya Kripalani said:

"The more you support him the less will the people have faith in him."

So, the complete confusion in his mind is, Shri Krishna Menon is a member of the Cabinet by the strength of the Communist Party and not of the Congress Party. This is their view. Let them openly say so. Why bring a round about argument and bring the Defence Ministry or the defence departments into this debate? If they want to hit, all opportunity is given. The Prime Minister has invited them; let them go and tell him what they want to say. But to take this opportunity to create a wrong impression in the country is very dangerous.

He was supported by his able lieutenant and colleague Shri Ranga. He is not attached to any party. The PSP, I think, may not attach itself to the Swatantra Party, or the Swatantra Party's spokesman, I was thinking, if I had a chance to speak, to quote Rajaji, of saying something about it. But here, Shri Ranga came out with certain observations or obsessions, namely, that an Ayub or Nasser might rise here. This is a very dangerous

game. This is a dangerous game which the frustrated old man of Madras started a couple of years ago. When President Ayub came to power in Pakistan, Rajaji said that through his long-stretched telescope of time he could see the same history repeated in India. I told his son here, who is my colleague, to tell his father not to use slang language like that. A respected and a respectable man should not use such words; in frustration, and sow such bad thoughts in quarters where such bad thoughts should not have entered. This is the very thing which these Opposition Members say. Shri Ranga claimed that he has been a roving ambassador and all that, and he claims so many privileges. Though a patriot, he has thought it fit in order to defeat the Congress, to give a bad name to the Congress and the country, they thought it fit to go around brandishing: "here is the Defence Minister who is not liked; here is the Prime Minister who cannot understand; here is the military which cannot defend!" No greater disservice could be done to this country; if they are earnest in defending the country, such things would not be said. I challenge them. (*Interruption*). Whatever has happened, has happened in the frontier. If action has to be taken, it will be taken. And military actions are not discussed in on the floor of the House. Military actions are not discussed in the market-place.

Acharya Kripalani: Is this House a market-place?

Shri Raghunath Singh: This House is not a market-place.

Shri Thanu Pillai: I am coming to that. Yesterday, certain things in their arguments they said: "They have appeared in the newspapers. It is all spoken in the market-place." Are they equating this Parliament to a market-place? We objected to equating Parliament with the press and the public places. It is not we who are degenerating this Parliament to a mockery by saying things which

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

are not true or proper. They say these things simply because they do not have the courage and confidence to go and tell the Prime Minister: "Just remove this Defence Minister". Let them bring in a vote of censure on the Defence Minister or the Defence Committee. I challenge them. My leader has given them offers which he has not given us. They are given to the wrong Members who have no eyes to see and who have no home to control and who have been going from pillar to post, from party to party, with no faith or moorings in their own ideology. I cannot understand. I deserve Acharya Kripalani's clappings! He is an ex-Secretary of the Congress. He can be proud that in the Congress after he had left, there are people in it, on whom the security and the freedom of the country depends.

Acharya Kripalani: When did the hon. Member come to the Congress?

Shri Thanu Pillai: Long before he left it.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): He claims that he is an ex-Secretary. But we are also in the Congress.

Shri Thanu Pillai: When he, as ex-Secretary, would not be knowing the Members who are near him, he cannot be expected to know Members in distant Tirunelveli. But we always hear him with respect and we have respect for the Acharya. If we do not attack Acharya Kripalani, it is because we have that old respect for him which continues. We are a nation of hero-worshippers, and in that hero-worship, Acharya Kripalani lives in comfort without being attacked.

Acharya Kripalani: Thank you very much.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Another frustrated party came with certain arguments about the Russian planes flying in Leh. I wonder whether the Prime Minister has more concern and understanding about it or the hon. Members

opposite. If on party alliances, on the international group of alliances, Russia had given us a strategic plane, when we are at loggerheads with China a member of that bloc, we should congratulate the Defence Minister. We should congratulate the Prime Minister for his strategy in getting and being able to get, that plane from Russia.

Acharya Kripalani: Without money?

Shri Thanu Pillai: We are not accustomed to relying on foreign beggary,—to beg from others. We do borrow, but we never beg. "Beg, borrow or steal, or use any stick" is the philosophy of that side. On this side, we sometimes borrow but we never go begging. About the use of the plane and the training, instead of being congratulated, if China takes objection to having given this strategic plane to India, I can understand it. If China's friends in India feel that this strategic plane has come here, it is understandable. But why should hon. friends who swear by the other block and not by China feel worried that Russia has given this plane?

There are two countries which can give these planes. One of the parties will have to give. It is not a question of getting it from here or there. We do not have it. So, necessarily we have to buy it from foreign countries, whether it is America or Russia. America would have given but perhaps it was costlier. Perhaps this plane purchased from Russia was better. Today in the race between America and Russia, in the Sputnik age, Russia, has taken credit for making bigger strides. Maybe, this plane has got certain advantages over the other planes. It is a military secret into which we cannot go. Possibly, with good faith in the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister, we should obviously think that there must have been good reasons which weighed with them for purchasing this plane from Russia and not the other type from America.

The other parties have taken out some old corpses of Audit Reports and Public Accounts Committee's report, not having reference to this year's or last year's budgets. This matter has been looked into by the Public Accounts Committee and its reports are good documents. There are serious lapses which have to be rectified. But the method of rectification, the method of presentation and the approach to this problem is not one of brandishing and saying, "This is all that is happening in this country". Most of these documents refer to periods between 1952 and 1954.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Some time must be allowed on account of the interruptions, Sir. I now come to production. Defence production has been subjected to criticism. Now, we very often hear about the quarrels regarding the private sector and the public sector. Even our steel plants and other projects which are in the public sector are subjected to criticism, and very often they say, "It is all a flop". Our Minister of Industry gave a very good answer the other day. I only want to remind hon. Members about that and come to the defence instalations. They produce some machines, tractors, truck and other things. Of course, defects are there and they are to be rectified. But the question is a basic one.

Again, Sir, I want to refer to Acharyaji's speech once more. He said:

"Apart from the production of arms and ammunition, there is no reason why other categories of production should be reserved for Defence and put under a cloak of secrecy. There is no reason why aircraft manufacture, electronics and a plant like the Prototype Machine Tool Factory should be under the Defence Ministry. It is not so in other democracy. The exclusiveness of some of these plants under the Defence Ministry

has come in the way of their utilisation to the best national advantage."

Sir, the history of many countries in the West is there. The arms kings were the creators of international troubles. The arms races that were run in the past have been the reason for international troubles. In our country, we are not going to allow in the private sector, where according to the directive principles in our Constitution they should not even hold money beyond a certain limit, the strategic instruments to be produced any more.

One more thing. Shri Rangaji while speaking again pleaded that this country should be saved, democracy should be saved. He would be surprise to know that some of these automobiles or motor cars produced in this country would not be sold for half the worth if only the Government would allow the import of cars. Do you want us to entrust the construction of military trucks which have to go into strategic position to be manufactured by tin-box manufacturers who call themselves as automobile manufacturers? Not only motor cars, but the weapons are important, planes are important, trucks are important and there are other things which are important. We may commit mistakes. But we are privileged to commit mistakes and we will rectify them. We are not going to pass that on, with the noose round our neck, to the private sector, to Acharyaji or Shri Rangaji. Therefore, Sir, I think the Opposition Members, not of the left but of the right where the Acharyaji has now shifted himself should do well to think that if they replace him they will not come in. Well, I am sure that they are not entitled to be here in their frustration.

Sir, the best champions of frustrated officers are these frustrated men who have fallen from office. Some of them aspire but are never qualified to be married—I mean the marriage of office. They are all unqualified spinsters left out. They should not subject

us to improper criticism. It will cost not our lives but their lives also if India goes down.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now we have heard the speech of an hon. Member from the Congress Party. But I wonder how the person who opened the debate, a person belonging to no party, has placed his view point about the Defence Ministry.

Sir, I strongly object to and oppose the suggestion made by the Maharaja of Vizianagaram, that the privilege of this House to discuss the Defence Ministry should be taken away. I think under no circumstances should the privilege of this House to discuss matters be taken away. I do not think that the situation here in India is such that the privilege of the House to discuss the Defence Ministry should at all be taken away.

But from the way the discussion has been pursued by hon. Members it appears that we are not all discussing the activities of the Defence Ministry and their Demands for Grants. From the debate it appears that we are discussing about something else, particularly taking brief for some of the officers who have not got promotions for reasons which are not known. More than three-fourth of the time taken by some of the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate was devoted to the question of the promotion policy, which, according to them, is quite wrong. I would say, instead of doing service to the country they have done a disservice to the country by taking up this matter in this Parliament in this manner. Pure and simple, Sir, it is nothing but propagating in favour of one officer and trying to put one officer against the other. It is nothing but demoralising the whole morale of the army and thereby making the army not to discharge its proper functions.

The hon. Member said that so far as support from the Communist

Party is concerned, he would lose. But I would say that he has not been able to find out a single political party to which he could cling. He was in the Congress. He was completely disillusioned. There he found that it was too hot for him. Then he formed the KMPP. He found that it was not possible for him to pursue that and so he left it. So he has a confused mind from the very beginning. Then he joined the PSP. There also he felt that it was not possible to carry on. So he has come out from there. Now he is an independent, and I understand that he is thinking of having an alliance with the Swantantra Party led by Shri Masani. He is the man who thinks of giving ideas, policies and suggestions to the country by which the country's defence should be strong. I know that so far as his past is concerned it is all right. But it may be that because of his age he has stopped thinking or his powers have failed.

Therefore, the criticism he has offered is something which no man today can accept. That is why I say that the time that has been taken by the hon. Member in placing his view point is, pure and simple, according to me, nothing but time spent on listening to an old man for whom we have got respect as far as his past is concerned. So far as his future or the present is concerned, it is better that we need not talk about it.

He said that the more we speak of the Defence Ministry the more the Defence Minister will lose. That does not matter. He will see. After all, as far as he is concerned, he will have to depend more on the ruling party for coming back to Parliament. So far as he is concerned, the party which he has just left and in spite of all sorts of villifications, we have seen what has been done at the Bombay elections, what happened at the Calcutta elections and we shall also see what will happen in the future. So there is no question about it.

So far as we are concerned we do not hold any brief for the Defence Minister. So far as the working of the Ministry is concerned many things have been said about it in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and also the Estimates Committee. These are lapses which under no circumstance the Parliament should agree to. The Parliament should see that the activities of the Defence Ministry are improved.

So far as Defence Production is concerned, it is a fact that Defence Production has increased. As already stated by the hon. Member who spoke just before me—because defence production has increased and it is in the public sector—there is a tendency to discredit this production in the public sector so that the private sector may further increase. That is why, sir, there has been so much criticism about production in the defence installations.

Regarding the working of these production units is concerned, no doubt it is important, but various items of failures have been brought before this House. I am in complete agreement with some of the speakers who have said that this may require some improvement.

Sir, the report says that the industrial relations in the defence installations continue to be harmonious and peaceful. I find that simply for participating in the strike there have been victimisations in so many defence installations like Ishapur, Kakinada, Khamaria, Jabalpur, Delhi Cantt., Bombay Naval Dockyard etc. So far as the 505 Army Workshop in Delhi Cantt. is concerned, purely for participation in the strike the workers there have been victimised. The Defence Minister knows that the Government policy is that no one will be victimised simply for participation in the strike. They should see that there is no victimisation at all so that production in the defence installations further increases. It must be agreed that the increase in defence production is due to the fact that

there is co-operation of the workers. I hope the hon. Minister will take this into consideration.

So far as the charge of Professor Ranga that these unions belong to the AITUC is concerned, I would say that out of the 135 unions of the All India Defence Employees' Federation, not a single unit is of the AITUC. Its President, Shri S. M. Joshi, is not at all a Communist. He is not only not a Communist, he is perhaps one of the anti-Communists. So far as the charge that the workers' associations belong to the Communists is concerned, he has got completely wrong information, because he has no knowledge of this subject. His information requires some correction.

So far as Bharat Electronics is concerned, though full production should have started some 3 or 4 years ago, I find from the Report that up till now full production has not started. Since this is an important factory, I would say that the target in the matter of production of valves should be immediately fulfilled, as it is one of the most important items in the matter of defence.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): There is only one point on which I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Goray, who spoke yesterday, and that is when he made a reference to our esteemed colleague who is no more with us, Shri U. C. Patnaik. We sincerely feel the loss of his death, Sir, because he was an outstanding Member of this House who made a great contribution on defence matters. He was a man of high integrity and patriotism. Today we need men like him and I hope we will be able to replace him by half a dozen people who will have the enthusiasm, passion and devotion to defence forces as Shri Patnaik had when he spoke on defence matters.

I shall directly come to my point. Mr. Julian Amery, the Secretary of State for Air in Great Britain, on his first visit to the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, mentioned that the

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

Fighter Command was the backbone of the Battle of Britain and led their nation into safety. He went on to say that even today the entire defence of British depended hardly on a few hundred boys, who make up the crews of 'V' Bombers, Vulcans, Victors and Valiants. It is these bombers which are guarding the frontiers of Britain, and it took five years to produce a Captain of the 'V' Bomber, after spending about £1 million. They alone stood between England and the enemies.

14.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If that is true of Great Britain, which has stood as a sentinel in the matter of her own defence, can we not also have a similar batch of young people to guard our country? Have we not got faith in ourselves? Have we not got faith in our great and ancient patriotism by which we stood and resisted the British until they went away after handing over power to us?

The way Acharya Kripalani spoke, it looked as though the confidence of our people has vanished from the face of the world. How can a gentleman talk in such terms when he has led an army and the army has been routed at the polls? I would like to know in what spirit a democrat can talk like that when his own favourite party has been routed in the elections in the city of Bombay only last week. The armies are also led . . .

Shri Rajendra Singh: Why is he bringing the elections here?

Shri Joachim Alva: I do not want to give in. I shall not give way.

Mrs. Deputy-Speaker: Order. order order. Let him continue.

Shri Joachim Alva: You interrupted the Prime Minister too many times. I shall not allow to be interrupted even once.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might continue without paying heed to the interruptions.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, you were also present here, when the hon. Prime Minister was repeatedly interrupted. We held our mouths tight. We did not speak when Acharya Kripalani spoke.

I never heard Acharya Kripalani opening his mouth for the last ten years on the amenities for the defence services or about the wives of Air Force officers who have been crashed and killed with the aircrafts. I have never heard him speaking about the amenities for the wives and children of the defence force jawans. I wish he could have raised his voice about the wretched condition of the hostels for the defence services in the city of New Delhi, where bath-rooms are ill-ventilated and accommodation miserable. If only he had referred to the lack of allotment of residential accommodation to these officers, the House would have readily agreed to it and voted these demands. But he picked upon one case of promotion and took the Minister to task. He seems to be very much frustrated because in the Congress Party he has been superseded and did not get his promotion. This is the kind of psychology which is being spread by our people here. If we allow this kind of psychology to run into the defence services, how are we going to guard our country? An army is known to march on its belly, and we will not permit anybody to interfere with the army. Any person who lays his unholy hands on the army or the Defence Ministry is rendering the greatest disservice to the country.

I am no defender of Shri Krishna Menon. If you want, tie a rope on his neck and hang him. But, for God's sake, do not touch the army; leave it alone. First he wants the Government to be knocked out; then he will form a national government in which "T", Acharya Kripalani will play a prominent role. Secondly,

he says, let the Defence Minister go away. Then he says, let the Prime Minister go out. Is that the way of running the administration? We have never heard of such principles of democracy.

Our defence forces today have got first-class reputation. In the matter of sheer courtesy, manner, decorum, character and decency none can rival our officers and the jawans of the defence forces. They read the newspapers, the sensational newspapers, every day and believe them as gospel truth. They read newspapers which we call yellow press or sensational press and consider them as gospel truth. These poor jawans, far away from their homes, serving in the defence forces have no time or the means to know what is happening in the country except these newspapers, and they believe them completely.

I wish Acharya Kripalani spends some time in these mountain regions, for 10 or 15 days, in the biting cold. Then he will know the way of their life and the sufferings they have to undergo. Then he will be in a better position to champion their cause rather than picking up one case of promotion here or an appointment there. He mentioned one instance where four officers were promoted and five were overlooked. Suppose there were ten equally eligible officers. How many will you pick out from them? Now four were selected and five were rejected. That is bound to be so. You know the Parkinson's law.

Some of these very top officers retire at a time when they are getting Rs. 3,000 and they may get a pension of Rs. 1,800. I wish some of us could draw that during the best of our days. We do not grudge that. They have sacrificed their life. Men who lay their hands on the defence services are doing the greatest disservice to the country. Today the defence services are the backbone of our defence. They stand between us and possible Chinese aggression. They stand between us and any enemy casting his eyes on us.

Acharya Kripalani went on complaining that he did not get enough space in the papers run by the moneyed people of India. He has got so much space in today's papers. But the Defence Minister, who has made his speech, has not got enough space. That is borne out by facts. So, it is time that the hon. Prime Minister thought of bringing out a daily in the public sector. In that case, at least that paper can give the Government's point of view. (Interruptions) Yes. If in the case of our next door neighbour, Ceylon, papers are going to be nationalised by a gallant woman Prime Minister, it is time that this great country has got at least one daily newspaper which will represent the Government point of view.

I shall now come to the next point. He shall we carry on the defence of our country? What are the rudiments? On the last occasion, I spoke about the Navy and Air Force. I mentioned last time that we should have an air force, in volume, fire powers and personnel, which will match any one of the seven countries around us, or even more than match all those seven countries. Unless we achieve that position, our air force will mean nothing to us. I wish Acharya Kripalani paid some attention to this point. Our Air Force must be stronger than any one of the seven countries around us. This Parliament must vote enough money to make our air force stronger than any of those of the seven countries around us. It will be even better if we are stronger than all the seven countries put together. We have got valiant boys who will sacrifice their lives and whose widows have to live a hard life in the villages because they get a very poor income when their husbands die in aircrafts. I have never heard a word for the last 10 years, when I have raised my voice about the fate of families of air-crashed officers from Acharya Kripalani. I wish Acharya Kripalani joints me to see that the families of the poor victims in defence aircraft crashes are given generous concessions; he does not do that.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

15 hrs.

In regard to the Navy, we must have very clear cut principles. The power of the Indian Navy must exceed that of any country within the orbit of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea and the bay of Bengal. Unless the Indian Navy is strong in these waters, we have no chance. We have to have submarines, though the honourable Prime Minister has said that we do not want submarines; but we must have submarines for our own safety. We have to increase one more naval centre in a place other than Bombay—in Vizapatnam on the East Coast of India. We have to increase the number of Sainik schools. We have now 4 Sainik schools; we should have one more. For that one more, I plead on behalf of my own constituency. In my constituency there is a place called Kittur. Kittur was known for Rahi Chinnama. There is a very big statue raised in Belgaum for that honoured lady and Rani, who took up her sword and fought for India even much before the Rani of Jhansi. It is time that that little place is considered as worthy of a military school. We must have more military schools of that type. We should have a large Merchant Fleet, well-sited bases to support our Navy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The honourable Member's time is up.

Shri Joachim Alva: Then there are a few points which I would like to raise in regard to Defence research and development. This organisation must be enlarged. The PENTAGON is said to be an enlarged scientific department. It is stated that Lord Cherwell was the sole scientist adviser of the Churchill and the sole individual responsible for advising him about mass bombing of Europe. It is not that we want our scientists to do all these violent things, but it is time that our defence scientific department was enlarged. The head of the

scientific department of our defence forces was an outstanding man, who has done very good service and who has gone over as the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. I wish he was spared from that job and kept here.

We must give more scholarships to our young boys in the defence services. We must train them and make them work hard so that our Defence scientific and research organisation may become a strong organisation and may render worthy services in times of danger and emergency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Joachim Alva: We must have a Committee of Scientific Survey of Air Defence like the Committee of Scientific Survey of Air Defence in Britain, which produced two Nobel Prize winners in Mr. Hill and Mr. Blackie. It is possible that young scientists may come out of our Committee of Scientific Survey of Air Defence like England. It will produce great scientists so that the young scientists may feel that they are well paid for. There is a remark in their Report that their housing problems were looked after and these scientists must also be well-paid and well looked after so that they can look after the scientific future of our Defence Forces, just as they have been doing in England.

Then in regard to Radar....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Joachim Alva: Kindly give me just two or three minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got none to spare now.

Shri Joachim Alva: I always respect your bell. When I find that nobody wants to hear me, I am the first to sit down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps he has ignored the two bells.

Shri Joachim Alva: Kingly give me two or three minutes more. I was mentioning about Radar. As you know Radar was perfected as an instrument even before the war was started. The journey of Mr. Chamberlain, the last Premier in England before the war, to Hitler was so timed or even delayed that the Scientific Department advised him to go slowly, so that the Radar equipment could be completed and could follow his flight and Britain could be ready in times of emergency. These were the small or great measures that the Defence Scientific Department of United Kingdom successfully forged. We have patterned our defence on a lot on them. We are grateful to them for we have learnt many things from them and we have yet to learn. I must pay a tribute to the British Government that they give the maximum amount of information in regard to the Defence Services. We have to learn a lot and this is what we should learn.

In regard to the foreign languages, the Defence Ministry has done a very good thing by enlarging the Foreign Languages Institute. More civilians should learn foreign languages so that when an emergency arises, we shall have a number of people from civilian life who will know foreign languages like Chinese and Russian and we shall not have to depend entirely on the Defence Services to take care of these things.

There is just one more point, and I have done. My hon. friend Shri M. R. Krishna was the only Member who participated in this Defence debate who stated that we must combine with America to resist the Chinese aggression. My hon. friend is a new member of our party, and he perhaps has not digested the political philosophy of the Congress Party, when he says that we must go over to America and ask them for all the

weapons and throw in our lot with America, because the Chinese are troubling us. He is asking for too much.

Shri M. R. Krishna: On a point of personal explanation....

Shri Joachim Alva: I heard him correctly.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Let me explain it....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is not yielding.

Shri M. R. Krishna: My remark has been wrongly interpreted.

Shri Joachim Alva: Today, our power and strength lies in our not being aligned to any Power either of the East or of the West. We take the best from all the countries; we learn from them; we are friendly with them. We do not join either on this side or on that side. We do not throw in our lot either this way or that way. Therefore, we have to stand alone and fight our battle and win the final battles of peace and progress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have just received notice of a motion that the time be extended. But, already, the hon. Speaker has taken a decision that more time cannot be given.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: This is an important subject.

Shri Ansar Harvani: This is a very important subject, and more time should be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no two opinions about it. May I know how many more Members want to speak? I find that there are as many as a dozen Members. Even if I extend the time by half an hour, I cannot accommodate all of them.

श्री जर्जुन सिंह बहीरिया (बटावा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री या
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर चलने वाली

[श्री अजुन सिंह मदीरिया]

बहुस में हिस्सा लेने के पूर्व, सर्व प्रथम भारतीय सेना के उन सैनिकों को जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं पर खड़े हो कर भारतीय सीमाओं की रखवाली कर रहे हैं, उनके साहसिक कार्यों के लिए मैं उनको हार्दिक बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि हमारे भारतीय सैनिक अपनी सीमाओं पर जूझ रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस संघर्ष और जूझने के बावजूद भी हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाएँ सिकुड़ती जा रही हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं पर विदेशियों का कब्जा होता जाता है। जहाँ तक भारतवर्ष की सीमाओं के छिनने का सवाल है उस के लिए भारतीय मेनाएं जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराई जा सकती हैं। हमारी सीमाओं का छिनना या भारतवर्ष का विश्व में जो सम्मान घटा है, उसके लिए पूरी जिम्मेदारी हिन्दुस्तान के परराष्ट्र नीति हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री और पूरी की पूरी सरकार और कैबिनेट पर आती है। भारत सरकार और कैबिनेट उसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराई जानी चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, किसी भी राष्ट्र की स्वतंत्रता और उसकी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा, एक सुगठित और सुदृढ़ प्रतिरक्षा और एक अनुशासित सेना पर जितना निर्भर करती है उससे भी अधिक वह उस देश की जनता के मनोबल और आत्मविश्वास पर निर्भर करती है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और खासकर के श्री कृष्ण मेनन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के मनोबल और आत्मविश्वास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उन्होंने क्या प्रयत्न किया? माननीय सदस्यों और विशेषकर के माननीय कृपलानी जी के इस तर्क से सहमत नहीं हो सकता हूँ कि सेना के अन्दर जो भी खराबी और जो भी सुपरशेसन चल रहा है उसकी सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी श्री कृष्ण मेनन पर है। किसी भी जनतंत्री देश में जहाँ कि लोकतंत्रीय परम्पराएँ चलती हों, केवल

किसी एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर या किसी भी एक व्यक्ति को किसी एक अपराध के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। उसके लिए तो सारा का सारा मंत्रिमंडल जिम्मेदार है और उसकी सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री पर आ कर पड़ती है। किसी भी खराबी के लिए, सेना में पक्षपात करने के लिए और सेना के उच्च अफसरों की तरक्की उनकी योग्यता, सीनियारिटी और पुरानी सेवाओं को ध्यान में न रख कर केवल मंत्रियों की मन पसन्दगी पर हों, तो इन सब के लिए जितने जिम्मेदार डिफेंस मिनिस्टर श्री कृष्ण मेनन हैं उन से अधिक जिम्मेदार भारतवर्ष के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हर चित्र के दो पहलू होते हैं, दो पक्ष होते हैं। लोक सभा में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के विषय में चित्र का एक पक्ष तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने उपस्थित किया है, लेकिन उसका जो दूसरा पक्ष है—फौजों में जो घोर असन्तोष और अप्रसन्नता की लहर दौड़ रही है—उस की ओर अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और न उस पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में अखबारों में तमाम बातें प्रकाशित होती हैं और दूसरे आदमी भी अपना मत व्यक्त करते हैं। उनसे साफ जाहिर होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जनरल बिमैया ने, जो कि अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान के चीफ आफ डी आर्मी स्टाफ रहे हैं, दिल्ली रोटरी क्लब में भाषण के बाद एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में २० मार्च, १९५९ को यह स्वीकार किया कि इस समय, फौजों में वह अनुशासन नहीं रह गया है जो कि पहले था। उन्होंने कहा कि पुराने जमाने में १७ साल के अन्दर एक भी कोर्ट मार्शल नहीं हुआ, लेकिन आज मुझे हर रोज कोर्ट मार्शल के मामले करने पड़ते हैं; इस विषय में रेट्रेसमेंट में यह समाचार छपा था

"Answering questions after a speech to the Delhi Rotary Club General Thimayya admitted that the discipline in the army is not the same today as it was before. "In the old days", he said, "there was not one court martial in 17 years but today I have to deal sentences every day."

जो विचार मैंने अभी पढ़ कर सुनाया है, वह मैं अपनी ओर से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। वह जनरल थिमैया, चीफ आफ दि आर्मी स्टाफ का विचार है, जो कि यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि फौजों में वह अनुशासन नहीं रह गया है, जो कि पहले था। यह बात साफ स्पष्ट करती कि सेनाओं में कहीं न कहीं खराबी है और अगर खराबी है, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं, उन तमाम कारणों को ढूँढना होगा।

यदि हम फौजों में फैले हुए असन्तोष और अप्रमत्तता को देखें तो पता चलता है कि सेना की कार्य-क्षमता और अनुशासन गिरता जा रहा है। अंग्रेजी दैनिक टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में २१ मार्च, १९६१ को यह लिखा गया :—

"Personal preferences have undoubtedly gone into the process of selection."

इस प्रकार के पक्षपात के कारण उच्च अफसरों में घोर नाराजगी है और सुपरसेशन प्रणाली तरकीबी योग्यता और सेवा की अवधि के आधार पर न हो कर मन चाहे व्यक्ति को उसकी खुशामद के कारण चुने जाने के सबब से देश की सेना के उच्च अफसर बराबर त्याग-पत्र दे रहे हैं। २१ मार्च, १९६१ को टाइम्स आफ इंडिया ने अपने दूसरे लेख में यह लिखा है—

"One Lt.-General, the Master-General of Ordnance, whose impending retirement has received a great deal of publicity in the country and in Pakistan, is leav-

ing the service only for purely domestic reasons."

यद्यपि मैंने नाम सेना मुनासिब नहीं समझा, लेकिन यह बात साबित करती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सेनाओं में कुछ न कुछ गड़बड़ी जरूर है। प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के इस प्रकार के पक्षपात के कारण ही सेना में उत्साहहीनता और निराशा बढ़ती जा रही है और कार्यक्षमता में ह्रास होता जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सेना का उत्साह गिरा, तो सेना की इस गिरावट को रोका नहीं जा सकता है। सेना की इस गिरावट को रोकने का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न आज इस मदद के समक्ष और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री के सामने उपस्थित है।

एक तरफ तो हमारी सेना में गिरावट और उत्साहहीनता है और दूसरी तरफ जब हम हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर लादे जाने वाले और उससे वसूल किये जाने वाले करों की दरों को देखते हैं, तो मालूम पड़ता है कि प्रतिरक्षा पर प्रति-वर्ष किया जाने वाला व्यय बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह बात निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से प्रकट होती है :—

१९४८-४९	१४६,०६ लाख रुपये
१९४९-५०	१४२,४६ लाख रुपये
१९५३-५४	१८६,३० लाख रुपये

इस का अर्थ यह है कि इस वर्ष पहले से ४०७२४ लाख रुपया अधिक खर्च हुआ।

१९५७-५८ २५६,७२ लाख रुपये

अर्थात् इस वर्ष पहले ११०,६६ लाख रुपया अधिक खर्च हुआ।

१९६०-६१ ३३०,२५,६१ हजार रुपये

इसमें कैपिटल आउटले भी सम्मिलित है और पहले से दुगुने से अधिक खर्च हुआ।

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

१९६१-६२ ३४३,०१,३५ हजार रुपये

इसमें कैपिटल आउटले भी सम्मिलित है।

यदि हम १९४८-४९ में होने वाले खर्च और १९६१-६२ में होने वाले खर्च को देखें, तो स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि प्रतिरक्षा पर व्यय दुगुना और तिगुना होता जा रहा है। हमारे देश की सेना पर, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय पर खर्च बढ़ रहा है। उसका बजट बढ़ रहा है। होना यह चाहिये था कि इस खर्च के बढ़ने के फलस्वरूप हमारी सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण नहीं होना चाहिये था और हमारे क्षेत्र पर चीन का आक्रमण और अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे हिन्दुस्तान की जो खिदमत होनी चाहिए थी, वह अभी तक नहीं हुई। अगर खर्चा बढ़ता है, तो साथ ही साथ हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा भी बढ़नी चाहिए, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का उत्साह और आत्म-विश्वास भी बढ़ना चाहिए। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि न तो जनता का आत्म-विश्वास बढ़ रहा है और न हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं की कुछ भी सुरक्षा हो रही है।

अगर हम प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट पर गौर करें, तो पता चलता है कि १२०० रुपये मासिक से ले कर २४०० रुपये मासिक तक मनोरंजन के लिये खर्चा दिया जाता है। रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है —

"In addition to the above pay and allowances, officers of the rank of Brigadiers and Major Generals when in command of independent formations, are entitled to entertainment grants at Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 2,400 respectively to meet expenditure on official entertainments."

एक तरफ तो हिन्दुस्तान के उन सैनिकों को, जो हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं पर हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा कर रहे हैं, जो हमारे देश के शानदार

प्रहरी हैं, पच्चीस तीस रुपये दे कर सूखे चने दिये जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ मुट्ठी भर अफसरों के लिये मनोरंजन के लिये खर्चा बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (बाराणसी) : उनको सूखे चने नहीं दिये जाते हैं। उनको राशन दिया जाता है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : इसका नतीजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर टैक्स बढ़ रहा है और कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों पर किया जाने वाला खर्च बढ़ रहा है। मैं आपके द्वारा हुकूमत से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश की सीमाओं की रखवाली करनी है, तो देश के शानदार प्रहरियों का रहन-सहन का स्तर ऊँचा करना होगा, जो एक हजार फीट ऊपर और एक हजार फीट नीचे जाकर ढाई मन का बोझ अपने कंधों पर ले कर चलते हैं। उनकी ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये और उनकी सुविधाओं की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

गत वर्ष, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की बहस में मैंने बताया था कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट भारत में तैयार नहीं हुई, बल्कि चीनी एम्बेसी में उसका ड्राफ्ट बनाया गया। पिछले साल उस रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा पर जो कुछ भी चीन ने किया, वह एक साधारण सी, गार्डनेरी सी, घटना है। इस वर्ष की रिपोर्ट को देख कर मैं हेरत में रह गया कि चीनी आक्रमण, या हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा और हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं की रखवाली या घाने वाले आक्रमण को किस तरह रोका जायेगा, इस विषय में एक भी शब्द इस वर्ष की रिपोर्ट में नहीं है।

घाब-कल घबघारों में खुलासा आ रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं पर चीन की तरफ से दो तीन लाख सैनिक लगे हुए हैं

और हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं के किनारे पर दर्जनों हवाई घड़डे बना कर तैयार किये गये हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री प्रत्येक बात को गोपनीयता का गीत गा कर छिपा लेते हैं और इस प्रकार देश की सुरक्षा के साथ खेल रहे हैं।

कैन्टीन स्टोर्ज डिपार्टमेंट (इंडिया) में जो गड़बड़ी हुई है, उस के बारे में समाचारपत्रों में यह लिखा गया है—

"Rs. 2 crore Army Rum Scandal Rocks Defence Ministry".

"A staggering Rs. 2 crore rum scandal has shaken the entire section of the Defence Ministry which is headed by the Deputy Defence Minister Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia".

इस तरह के आरोप लगाये जा रहे हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन का भी जवाब दिया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही कैन्टीन स्टोर्ज डिपार्टमेंट (इंडिया) में बराबर लाभ हो रहा है। १९५५-५६ में १९ लाख, १९५६-५७ में २१ लाख और १९५७-५८ में २० लाख का फायदा हुआ। हमें लाखों रुपये का फायदा वहां होता है, लेकिन फिर भी कर्मचारियों को बोनस नहीं दिया जाता है और ठीक तरह से उम की जांच-पड़ताल नहीं की जाती है। मेरा मुझाव है कि कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री के किसी व्यक्ति को वहां का चेयरमैन बनाया जाये और उसके कर्मचारियों को राजकीय कर्मचारी घोषित किया जाये और कैन्टीन स्टोर्ज डिपार्टमेंट के खादमियों को तरक्की दी जाये। और बाहर के लोग उसमें न लिये जायें।

उपाध्यक्ष श्रीदयः धन माननीय सदस्य को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए।

श्री कर्तुन सिंह श्रीदयः : एक ही मिनट के कर में अपनी पूरी की पूरी बात को समाप्त किये देता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह

सही नहीं है कि काश्मीर में फौजी अफसर वहां की दलगत राजनीति में हिस्सा लेते हैं? इसके साथ ही साथ क्या यह सही नहीं है कि काश्मीर बडयंत्र केस में उच्च सैनिक अफसर प्रेस को ब्रीक करते हैं? यदि यह सही है तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि यह ठीक है कि ये दलगत राजनीति में भाग लें? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर में सेना के लिए जो राशन और दूसरी चीज उपयोग के लिये दी जाती है वे कहां से खरीदी जाती है, ये के किन को मिल रहे हैं और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अधिकतर ठेके उन्हीं लोगों को दिये जाते हैं, जो कूलिंग पार्टी से सम्बन्धित हैं?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry I cannot allow any other hon. Member to speak now. I must call the hon. Defence Minister.

Acharya Kripalani: Sir; before you ask the hon. Minister to speak, I have to bring to your notice one point. I was waiting till you were in the Chair because at the time when this was said you were in the Chair. The report says:

"...tens of thousands of vehicles which were on the dumps which were thrown away, have been rescued and are now in service."

This is what the hon. Defence Minister said yesterday. You may perhaps remember, Sir, that I said, as the Defence Minister generally lowers down his head when he speaks I could not hear him. So, I asked: what has been rescued? And the Defence Minister said:

"I did not say anything about rescue; I can only supply information; I cannot supply understanding."

Whether he can supply understanding or not, I submit that he himself had used the word 'rescue' but he said that he had said nothing about rescue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is right. I remember that. But perhaps it might

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

be due to the fact that he may not have followed what the hon. Member himself said. The hon. Member himself says that he could not follow what the hon. Minister was saying. So, it may be that a mistake has occurred. I do not think that the hon. Member expects me to do anything in the matter.

Acharya Kripalani: No, Sir; I only wanted to draw your attention to this.

Shri Krishna Menon: Sir, yesterday departing from the normal practice in regard to this Ministry, I opened this debate because I was advised and I myself thought that an analysis of our position and the giving of facts and particularly giving information on the matter raised by the hon. Speaker himself about withholding information on grounds of public interest would assist the debate and perhaps not make it necessary for hon. Members to traverse over the ground about which information was readily available. I am sorry, Sir, if in doing that I have taken away the time of private Members.

Acharya Kripalani followed me and practically opened his speech by saying:

"I have been commissioned to speak on one of the two cut motions. I wish somebody else had been assigned this task. It is held in some quarters that I am prejudiced against the Defence Minister. I can honestly say that I have no personal prejudice against any Minister except in so far as....."

In all humility, I would like to say that I do not think the Acharya is prejudiced against me because the attack is in to his total indentification of me with all that he disapproves. I have no hard feelings in this matter because I do not want, after the heat that has been injected into this debate to let important issues be covered up.

I will come to the substance of it. The bulk of the time has been spent

in regard to certain questions of administration. As the Speaker pointed out this morning, it will boil down to one case of promotion in recent times. That is a matter which the Prime Minister dealt with fully some months ago and Acharya Kripalani, I say, by reference to the script, said: "I accept what the Prime Minister said." But I will come to this later.

The next item arises from the Audit Report and the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. It may not be possible for me in the time allotted, to go through it, piece by piece. With your permission, my Ministry will do the same as it did the last year and try to answer the points in full and submit them or lay the papers on the Table or in some other way make it available. The audit report of 1961 will go to the Public Accounts Committee. It consists of forty paragraphs out of which 24 deal with matters that were current at the time before the present Parliament was in session, and go back to the forties. They are all before 1957. Most of them have appeared year after year, with the same repetitions and without any reference to the changes that have been made. This is not the occasion to compare the Audit practice in this country with the Audit practices that obtain in other parliamentary systems.

In this connection, I wish however to deal with some of the items which have perhaps more current bearing. Acharya Kripalani referred to the heavy rejections. I am glad that there are rejections, because it speaks for our quality control. If there were no rejections, and in order to save the face of any person or perhaps of the staff working on the project and of the person in charge of the factory, if bad stuff is put in, it would be very dangerous in regard to the supply of ammunition and other materials to the troops. It was said that in one of ordnance factories there were Rs. 953 lakhs worth of some unfinished stores. We have been through it very carefully. In a production turnover of

Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 30 crores a year, that there should be work in hand to the extent of Rs. 9 crores is not unusual. The ordnance factories are engaged in the production of these items for which the capacity is not available in other sectors, and therefore, the work in progress will always be relatively higher as it may not be substituted for from anywhere else.

Then we come to the matter of rejections in regard to two specific items. One is with regard to the Ambernath Machine Tool Factory. Without in anyway appearing to be less than humble about this matter, I may say that this criticism perhaps arises from a wrong conception of purpose of this factory. This factory is not intended to make machine tools and sell them all round, but in the main, to provide these complex machine tools which are required for defence purposes. It should be expected that by and large this establishment would not be an economic proposition, from the commercial point of view to produce anything else there. Anyway, the factory was founded in 1949, and much of the criticisms relate to the period between 1949 and 1953 and some of them a little later. But the production went up in 1957 to Rs. 7.6 lakhs, and now it has gone up to Rs. 21 lakhs a year. That is to say, at least it is showing vast improvement, perhaps considering the amount of money invested in it during the early period and soon after Independence, with less experience in these matters and also considering the very specialised nature of this factory. But today we are utilising it—slightly departing from the original purpose in order to make it economical—for the manufacture of gears for tractors and planetary gears for guns.

Then we come to the other case in a factory very near Delhi—where there are very considerable rejections. It may be said that this is perhaps the only place where castings of that size and quality are made in this country. It is a very old establishment and suffers to a certain extent from old type of plants. But even if it were a new

plant, the rejections in the initial period of manufacture would be high, because the work there is not done under foreign supervision and foreign experts, but by our own people, starting originally by the methods of trial and error. But even if there was no trial and error method, in any precision casting all over the world there are a large number of rejections. I want to lay special stress on this, because probably next year the Bharat Electronics will be going into production of and will manufacture transistors. In the production of transistors, even in an advanced country in the world anywhere, there would be large number of rejections. I want to anticipate these difficulties. These rejections have however been reduced now to about 14 per cent by our people gaining more and more experience. From 1955, we have brought it down still further. The position today is that in 1957-58, the total production was Rs. 64 lakhs and the rejection was Rs. 3.89 lakhs. In 1958-59, the production was Rs. 76 lakhs and the rejection was Rs. 3.71 lakhs. In the year before last, namely, 1959-60, production was Rs. 103 lakhs and rejection was Rs. 0.79 lakhs, but somebody read it as Rs. 79 lakhs.

Reference was also made to delay in the manufacture of certain items in ordnance factories.

In government establishments, particularly in departmental factories like ordnance factories, delays must be expected owing to several causes. First of all, as I said, there is the question of quality control. Then there is the question of procurement of material which cannot be procured anywhere and anyhow as it can be done in private enterprise and by methods that Government cannot adopt. Secondly, we have to go through certain procedures, and when departure is alleged from them the House rightly comes in and criticises for doing so. Our present procedures are of a character that they would have to be adapted for purposes of defence production with greater experience. But when all is said and done,

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there is no undue delay in production in ordnance factories. Sometimes we have to go according to the demands from service headquarters and give priority for certain items even when other items are under manufacture. Since ordnance factories are not producing for profit but for purpose these changes have to be made.

15.31 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Then there was reference to a ship, a store carrier which, it was said, was bought long ago and we did not use it for seven years. This is again another item that starts somewhere about 1951 or so, and the delay of seven years on the face of it is unjustified. Even the P.A.C. in its report has declared that this vessel was purchased in 1952 and until 1958 the conversion work was not completed. But what my hon. friends opposite do not see, especially Acharya Kripalani who thinks that the Defence Minister is the poison in the whole of the business, is that it was completed in 1958 and not before.

Then there is the question of extra cost on roads. This refers to roads on which work was sanctioned in 1952 in the NEFA. Well, I do not desire to make any excuses. But this was the first time that army engineers have been building roads in this terrain. The work was rather slow in the beginning but was hastened up in 1957. One was completed in 1957 and the other in 1958. Please, Sir, note these dates.

There was reference to costs. It was said that the actual costs were far more than the estimates. This is not unusual in government departments—the Finance Minister always reminds us about that. But what is to be considered is this. The cost of these roads is Rs. 4 lakhs per mile whereas the cost of roads constructed from Udhampur to somewhere by the Central P.W.D. is Rs. 5 lakhs per

mile. Therefore, though the estimating might have been wrong, the actual loss to the Government cannot be seen anywhere in this. I have to say that the army engineers are not accustomed to making estimates for construction of roads; they are army engineers, they go into battle and they construct whatever the cost is.

Then we have the hardy annual for the last two or three years over the place called Khamaria where the Government is supposed to have lost stores to the value of Rs. 170 lakhs or Rs. 180 lakhs. I was myself staggered by these figures when I first saw them. But then it was explained—for the last two years we have continually explained it—that these stores came into the factory soon after the war. We have no precise idea who brought them, who took stock of them, who accounted for them and so on. Anyway, the poor manager who was there at the time of the inquiry became responsible. He has left service; his services were not terminated. But what is important is that on a further examination of this by the representatives of the Finance Ministry and the Defence Ministry together with the representative of production they have come to the conclusion that the total loss to be written off is about Rs. 25 lakhs. This is a case where figures were given by somebody without properly looking into the matter, and we have said this in this House several times.

Then there was the question of stores in the Naval Dockyard—I am not at the present moment dealing with the question of the Captain there to whom a reference has been made. There has been tightening of the methods in the Naval Dockyard. The Navy all over the world has somewhat an ill-deserved reputation of being careless in regard to stores. But that is not the case with the Indian Navy. The defective maintenance of stores on account of the accounting

system earlier, as pointed out by Audit, has now been rectified.

Then there is the question of purchase of spare-parts for mechanical transport, which really relates to spares for tanks. Now, what is not usually taken into account is that the tanks of which I am speaking about at the present moment are those which were very much the left-overs of the last war. Now, these tanks which are in use for exercise purposes—because we are not fighting any war with tanks—had to be put into condition and the spare-parts are not being made by manufacturers. Therefore, we have to obtain them by negotiation or otherwise from dealers, either in this country or elsewhere. Now the gravamen of the charge of the Public Accounts Committee was that there were certain irregularities in regard to this, and the Public Accounts Committee asked for the appointment of another committee to go into this. They asked the Ministry to do so, and the Ministry requested the Cabinet Secretary to preside over the committee. It was not, as Acharya Kripalani, I believe, pointed out a "one-man committee"; it is a committee presided over by the Cabinet Secretary and 3, 4 or 5—I do not remember the number—senior Secretaries of Government, who are accustomed to do this kind of thing. That report has not come to me. I believe it is ready.

But when you come to speak about the large number of items that have been over-ordered—there was reference to 144 items—it is necessary to look at these items. Some of these items cost 2 cents, 3 cents or 5 cents. When you add up the number of items, it looks very bad. This matter is under investigation and, I am sure, the House will one day see the report of the committee presided over by the Cabinet Secretary. Anyhow, these were procured by the usual methods for procurement of articles, placing the orders with the Indian Supply Mission, Washington, on the indents prepared by the Army. I know that there may have been some over-

ordering from the point of view of consumption required for the period for which it was ordered. But very often we find with all this talk of over-ordering, we still want more material. My information at the present moment, not only now but for the last six months when we have gone into it very carefully, is that every bit of these items will be used, not just now but during the period when these other equipments are in use.

There has been, mainly from the Government benches, a certain amount of criticism, rather instructive criticism from their point of view, with regard to the Navy. We have been told that the money available for the navy is very small and India should have a larger navy. Then there was criticism of the purchase of ships, or the purchase of those ships which others do not want. This is entirely incorrect. First of all, we in this country could not afford to buy new capital ships which would not have lasted any longer than those we have. Often these ships are stripped right to the hull and re-built. The two capital ships which we have are *Delhi* and *Mysore*. *Delhi*, which was originally the *Achilles*, which took part in the Battle of Platea, has served the country for 7, 8 or 9 years. The ship *Mysore*, which is a modern cruiser, though it is second-hand in the sense it was under service with the British Navy, as the British Navy have such a large number of ships, its velocity of use was much smaller.

Then there has been, if I may say so without any discredit, very ill-informed criticism about the Aircraft Carrier. First of all, the Defence Minister is accused of buying it. I wish I could take the credit for doing so. But this aircraft carrier has been ordered a long time ago and is now commissioned. There is no question of its being a second-hand aircraft carrier. What happened was that a carrier called *Hercules* was commissioned by the British Navy. But, before it was completed, the war was over and they had no use for it. I mean they could not use it elsewhere

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and so were willing to spare it. It is not easy for us to go even second-hand vessels out of other powers. That Aircraft Carrier has been commissioned.

The next part of the criticism coming from the Opposition is that Aircraft Carriers are out of date and that they are only used for transport by the French and so on and so forth. I have not heard anywhere that the French use the aircraft carrier only for transport. It is quite true that they used it for transport when they came to this country in order to save their money when they brought their aeroplanes over here. But since we are sending people to France to practice on aircraft carriers, surely they must be using them.

The other country which has a large number of aircraft carriers is the United States of America. In the present allocation of the United States Budget for the Navy for the fiscal year 1962, increased allotments for conventional weapons as well as for conventional ships have been included. There has been criticism of our not using missiles on board warships which, if we do it, we will be the first people to do it. So, this criticism in regard to the aircraft carrier arises largely by lack of information.

The other part of the criticism was that since the aircraft carrier cannot be used against China, it is not a matter of priority. But weapons for defence or war in the case of hostilities or war cannot be bought over the counter, nor can these men be trained in two days. The Aircraft Carrier has not only been under discussion but has been under active preparation for the last five or six years. 200 or 300 officers will be on it. It takes five or six years for even a second-hand aircraft carrier to be put into commission.

Shri Raghunath Singh is very concerned that we have no submarines because he fears that if we are attacked by other people's submarines we would not be able to attack them.

Again, I am not a Naval expert, but a submarine is not attacked by a submarine. A foreign submarine is usually dealt with by anti-submarine devices. Therefore our Navy specialises in anti-submarine warfare because we cannot afford the other. That is one thing. Secondly, it has got to tune in with national policy. A submarine is an offensive weapon and we are not an offensive-defensive apparatus, that is to say, our defence is not conditioned for offensive purposes, we are not going to conquer anybody else's country. We only want to deal with the submarines that come over here. Therefore we are more concerned with the depth charges, anti-submarine practice etc.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We have no anti-submarine devices.

Shri Krishna Menon: The Indian Navy concentrates very largely in this field. They exercise with other Navies for anti-submarine warfare. There are anti-submarine vessels in the Indian Navy. If the hon. Member is desirous of knowing more about it, I would be happy to arrange for him to go to Bombay and see some of the establishments. We are therefore not likely to go into the purchase of submarines. With the resources at our disposal and also without satisfying ourselves that it is a good investment from the point of view of our country, we do not want to embark on equipment for offensive adventures.

There is also some concern that we do not have enough petrolcraft, that is to say, reconnaissance craft, gunboats and things of that character. Most of the Seaward defence boats are made here. Particularly with the acquisition now of the Mazagon Docks and the Garden Reach Dock Works, it is possible for us to do this. Since we make boats for the Finance Ministry there is no reason why we should not make boats for the Defence Ministry.

From the Government benches again came the request or rather —

suggestion, while welcoming the inauguration of four Sainik Schools during the course of the next few months, for the opening of more. Every hon. Member who spoke wanted a Sainik School in his own constituency. Since there are over 400 constituencies in the country, it is rather difficult to accede to all these requests, but I would like to say....

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the border districts.

Shri Krishna Menon: I think there is some misunderstanding about the purpose of these Sainik Schools. These are not military schools in the sense that they teach warfare. They are schools which will produce boys who are better fitted to go into Khadakvasla. I explained all that yesterday. The initiative for opening these schools has to come from the States. The bulk of the financial burden is borne by the States. We provide the direction; we provide the officership and everything else. We keep the All-India character of it with All-India examinations on a competitive basis so that nobody gets in by the backdoor. I am quite certain that, with the way this has gone on, by next year there will be more enthusiasm. We cannot force it down on the States and we hope there will be responses from the States. Anyway I shall communicate the wishes expressed by hon. Members to the appropriate State Governments and try to obtain their co-operation.

I have already given all the details of production in ordnance factories and so on. But it has not assisted in any way in stilling the criticism from some quarters. Here again, it would not be that I would be very facetious about it. But this is one of the difficulties that arise when the reply speeches are prepared beforehand. If Acharya Kripalani's speech perhaps had been written after I spoke—especially in view of the fact that I know very well that he has no prejudice against me—he would probably have spoken in a different

way; but the speech was written before I spoke. I have given all these figures and also said . . .

Acharya Kripalani: May I say that I referred to the hon. Minister's speech also and I gave my remarks; but if I did not accept all that he said, it cannot be helped?

Shri Krishna Menon: I can only follow the valuable advice given by the Prime Minister this morning and say that one of the freedoms which we may not exercise is the freedom from fact. The figures are there; the ordnance factories are there. I told this House that four years ago we were employing about 44,000 people and had to dispense with the services of about 6,000 people just before that. Today we are employing about 42,000 and getting greater results because on the one hand there is enthusiasm among the working people and on the other by scientific methods of production including various methods of relieving fatigue and the introduction of piece-work system, and what is more the recognition of the working people that they are working for themselves. There has been considerable advance in production and there is no idle labour. The production has gone up. Even if you do not take the figures of production from the point of view of the notional price of it, if an estimate is made of the material used, it is considerably more. Therefore, while we are practically paying only the same wage—it might be a certain amount more—the production has considerably gone up.

In this connection I have to deal with Bharat Electronics Ltd. Bharat Electronics came in quite rightly for a considerable amount of criticism. Two aspects of this question have been raised. One is, why should this be a Defence factory. Well, it was started seven years ago as a Defence factory, because the Defence people were expected to be the largest users of electronic instruments and what is more, there are certain products under secret list with the Defence Ministry

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which have to be manufactured there. But the Bharat Electronics works also for the Railway Ministry, the Home Ministry, the Transport Ministry and everybody else. Its production in 1956-57 was Rs. 6 lakhs; in 1957-58 Rs. 28 lakhs; in 1958-59 Rs. 65 lakhs; in 1959-60 Rs. 110 lakhs and in 1960-61 Rs. 170 lakhs. So during the last 4 or 5 years production in Bharat Electronics has gone up from 6 lakhs to Rs. 170 lakhs. Nobody could have expected that the factory would produce to its maximum on the day it opened.

Criticism is also being made from the Opposition benches with regard to the treatment of labour. I gave the figures yesterday that some years ago we had nearly 82,000 man-days lost by strikes or other labour difficulties. This year we lost 340 man-days excluding the days involved in the general strike which was not on an economic issue so far as we were concerned.

One of the Communist members raised the point that we were victimising the workers. There is no victimisation in the Defence factories. We carry out the same policy as the rest of the Government with regard to those who went on the general strike and who were involved in acts that would be otherwise criminal; there was the general formula about the violence or whatever it was. That has been followed. Even there like in all other Government establishments we have followed not a policy of vindictiveness or victimisation but have adopted a rather lenient or liberal approach provided things have changed.

I want to say quite frankly and honestly that in these factories, we cannot afford to overlook any possibilities of damage to machinery or leakage of information or anything of that character. And sometimes it has been found necessary to terminate the services of employees without assigning reasons for it.

As regards the Hindustan Aircraft, some questions were raised and I think I gave the figures once before. But the main advance here is that we no longer work on the ratio 1:1.8. I said yesterday that the general conception had been that it took three Indians to do what one Englishman or European did. That is now over, and I believe in the Hindustan Aircraft, they have brought it down to somewhere to 1.1 or 1.15 or something like that. So the man-hours in production would be the same.

Having dealt with these details, we come to one or two more controversial items. One is with regard to the purchase and use of Russian 'planes and the other the permission given to Russian pilots to fly over the Himalayas. May I first of all preface it by saying that Russian pilots not under our employment but under the employment of the Russian Government, thanks to the assistance of my hon. colleague, the Minister of Transport and Communications, fly over the Himalayas three times a week? The acquisition of Russian 'planes by us does not represent a departure from the policy of non-alignment, but is rather an emphasis of it. This country, as the Prime Minister stated to this House two years ago, has not passed a self-denying ordinance that it will buy its 'planes or its weapons or cooking vessels, whatever it is, from any particular source. It will buy them where it likes and where it is suitable in its own interests. These 'planes are for the purpose of carrying necessary goods and personnel to the more inaccessible areas, to the foot-hills or other mountainous areas, to which places now roads are being built. They are part of the border roads organisation and whether they belong to or are manned by the Indian Air Force, their purpose is to serve the road building programme. Today, as I said, both in regard to defence personnel and with regard to the road building personnel, not only their ordinary supplies like food, clothing and everything else—even a match

box—but heavy tractors or other machinery have all to be carried by air.

There are only two countries in the world which can supply planes of this size. One is Russia and the other is the United States. They were available only in Russia and they were suitable for our purposes. There had been statements in the newspapers, both in this country and abroad, that these planes have not performed upto specifications. This is entirely untrue. These planes have not performed according to specifications if you mean by that that on the first day, they did not carry the full load. That is always the case when a plane is 'broken in', because the pilot is anxious about his own safety—quite rightly. He does not load the plane to the full. It is built up. Three days ago, the plane went to Chusul and tomorrow it is to fly over the plains of India in order to have some practice. These planes have performed extremely well. They have landed on rough ground comfortably; same with the take-off. They have behaved well without giving any trouble whatsoever and they are taking ordinary aviation kerosene for fuel. They are powered by four turbo-prop engines and have a cruising speed of 400 miles per hour, which reduces the time and, therefore, freightage in regard to the carriage of these goods.

The next part is with regard to the Russian pilots piloting these planes in Leh. First of all, may I say that the Russians did not ask to come here? We asked them to come here. First when they came with the helicopter, they said, 'We do not want to go anywhere near the Pakistan border or the Chinese border'. But there are no mountains of the size or character of ours in Russia to test them out there, and we had to be sure that before we bought these expensive planes, they would function in those conditions and we would overcome even that if in spite of this there was any real security difficulty. These pilots have not been anywhere on our territory where

foreigners are not allowed. These pilots are not allowed anywhere where other nationals whom I do not specify—have not been allowed or taken. And, what is more, their commission is practically over today and will be terminated on the 21st of April. They want to go home.

The reason why they were brought here is this. These planes were bought from Russia on the basis of urgency and we were having stock delivered almost over the counter. The planes had come first, one, and two or three more of them had come. There were no pilots to fly them—our pilots are being trained in Russia and it will be some time for them to come and take over; some of them are half-trained and had come back. We would therefore, have had planes in India without their being used. That would have been infructuous and I am sure it would get reported next year that there was infructuous expenditure if we did not use them. Therefore, the one Russian pilot who was accompanied by India crew trained them to fly the same. It usually takes about 2 months even to "convert" pilots for an ordinary non-complex plane. We are lucky in this sense that our aviators are men of considerable skill and they are able today to fly these planes.

Then, we come to the question of helicopters. With regard to the helicopter, again, the charges are, first of all, these helicopter was flown by a Russian; secondly, that the Quarter Master General travelled in it; and, thirdly, that there is no check or anything of that kind.

This helicopter again was on test. There are no helicopters anywhere in the world except in the Soviet Union which will negotiate these heights and which will land at the height we want them to land. Now, on the cautional advice of our scientific people and our Air Force, we were not prepared to commit ourselves to buying them until they have been proved beyond any doubt.

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This plane took off from here and the officer who was then Q.M.G. at that place, who was in charge of the road building operation and secondly who was the only person to volunteer—there had been no volunteers forthcoming—to go to the height of 23,000 ft. or so, also was there. The plane carried one Russian pilot, this gentleman and 2 Air Force Officers. There were no cameras; there is no photographic apparatus; and what is more, nothing could be seen from that height in that part of the year.

The next allegation made by Acharya Kripalani is that the Defence Minister telephoned to the Air Officer in Kashmir over the heads of the Army General commanding there who is the subject of much discussion in the House now and asked him to allow this plane to go. Now, Mr. Speaker, this plane flew on the 2nd December. I was at that time in New York. I am not saying it is not possible for me to telephone from New York, even though it is difficult enough to telephone from here to Kashmir. But I did not telephone and I was away. I knew about it when I came back.

In the Defence Ministry it is not always necessary for the Defence Minister to sit down and use the telephone. It does not work that way.

Then, there is the question of promotions. This matter has been dealt with by me at great length. I gave all the facts and figures yesterday; but still some doubts have been raised. I am also asked to explain this again. But, before I do that, I am reminded that I have to deal with the question of our Scientific and Research Organisation, which, I am reminded, was not mentioned by me yesterday.

There are 18 laboratories in the Defence Department. I may also say that there are 9 'detachments' functioning at various places in addition. There are 500 scientists who are now working as Defence Science Officers

and they have a great deal to their credit, not only in the way of research on fundamental principles that are required and that are ultimately used for their business but also for the development of weapons. The co-ordination of the Armed Forces and the Defence Science Services has increased considerably. In newer fields such as Radiation, Medicine and the necessary provision of food etc. for the Services also. They have achievements. Take, for instance, food. The Indian troops cannot be fed on bull's beef and things of that kind because their health would suffer. Even apart from that, the food habits of our people are not easily adjustable. It is necessary for the scientific department to find out ways and means of keeping chapatis fresh for six months without getting spoilt. Strange as it may seem, a large number of service people, particularly in the Air Force, are vegetarians. Vegetables are dehydrated in a way as to be compressed in size and so on. In food research, in weapon research and in all the investigations that have been made in regard to the newer weapons, the Defence Science Organisation has contributed effectively under the able guidance of Dr. Kothari whose mostly full time service we shall now lose because the Education Ministry has appropriated him, though he will continue to be the Chairman of the advisory committee.

16 hrs.

Questions also were raised about the nature of our weapons it was said they were out of date. Mr. Speaker, I rather regret this, not from the point of view adverse political banter or attack but because out in the gallery are large numbers of members of families of military personnel. There is nothing more demoralising for the troops, and more particularly for their families, than to feel that equipment provided is deficient or of bad quality. This is not the truth. The Indian Army for the class of Army it is and for the class of country we are—we

are not one of the major powers—is pretty well equipped and its equipment is improving from day to day, thanks to the decision of the Government to go more and more in to indigenous production, whereby it is possible for us to improve on what other people have made and what is more, to be able to make things for ourselves. The whole or practically all kinds of what is known by the general term "guns"—all kinds of guns—are made here including recoilless ones. Most of the electronics—not all of it—is also made here. When I come to the figures of foreign exchange expenditure, in this matter, it will be clear that in 1957-58 the expenditure on the purchase of stores from abroad was Rs. 93.57 crores but in 1960-61 it came down to Rs. 48.44 crores and we expect it to be even less this year. If all our present requirements were imported from abroad, now it would not be Rs. 93 crores but probably Rs. 120 crores. This will give some indication of the results of development in production, and the saving to this country in that way.

There remains the Air Force. There has been considerable expansion in the Air Force and I would like at this stage to mention that the Air Force has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Air Marshal Mukerjee. But the traditions over which he presided are well kept up. There is considerable shortfall in the cadre of its officers. Younger people are being brought in and I believe from the next year, we shall have to draw considerably on the Auxiliary Air Force to relieve some of our potentially operational pilots.

Now, savings in regard to production. This question was asked the other day: why does the Defence Ministry make tractors? The unfortunate word is 'tractors'. Tractors in this case are earth-moving machinery. Each year the Army is needing somewhere between 100 and 200 units of earth-moving machinery. They are the machines that build roads and do many things besides. I am surprised

that in Delhi anybody should ask: why the Army should have this machinery. They will not if only they remember the occasion when there was trouble about water shortage in Jamuna two years ago, this is the machinery which helped to bring relief. Anyway, when they have to be made for the Army, the same plant and the same facilities are useful for other purposes. It produces at the present moment, two types of vehicles also and going on to another two. The annual savings, according to figures which are vetted both by Finance and audit, would be Rs. 1.25 crores a year in respect of three-ton trucks and one crore on the one-ton truck; one is German and the other is Japanese. Also, thanks to the advice of our scientific people, considerable savings have been effected by the retrieving of old ammunition which of course cannot be used because old ammunition, even it appears to be usable, is not permitted to be used because of certain reasons—we have better knowledge in these matters now—and the materials are dumped in the sea. They are now immobilised by bomb disposal squads with a certain amount of risk. But it is done. In this way, the tin foil, the metal and everything else is retrieved. The same thing has been done in regard to the use of the different types of weapons which have been bequeathed to us from the pre-war days and later.

Now, I come to the last subject, namely, promotions. I dealt with this subject at length yesterday, but I am asked to say it again. There is the normal promotion with regard to the junior commissioned officers. It does not come even to Army Headquarters. They are done by the commanders of the area or region. Then about the officers having President's commission, up to from the rank of Lieut-Col., they are promoted, the whole lot of them. There are two types of promotion in that bracket. Some of them are promoted by quality, that is to say, by their efficiency and merit, and such Lieut.-Col.

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can go up to earn higher salaries towards the end of their career in that rank. For the others who do not get such promotion by merit, who do not go to the Staff College, and so on, they are on the time-scale arrangement. Promotions from substantive ranks of Lieut.-Cols., Colonels, Brigadiers and Major-Generals, are done by what is called No. 1 Selection Board. The No. 1 Selection Board consists of the Chief of the Army Staff, his deputy—I am giving the procedure only for the army, but much the same applies to the Air Force except that the Air Force is more modern in its methods—three army commanders and four PSOs. They sit together. It is not as they interview two or three people from out of the people who apply and so on. They have all the papers before them. That is to say, each officer has got the Annual Confidential Report of some *prima facie* eligible candidates from the time he was commissioned in the army—whenever it was—and it is written according to established procedures. All these are examined. In addition to that,—these officers are now Generals—they would have some personal knowledge also, having commanded them or worked with them. All that comes in, and each person is marked separately. Ultimately, there is some reconciliation and co-ordination and what not. And then it is sent to the Defence Ministry and finally it comes to the Defence Minister through the Defence Secretary and his staff. It was said—it is very unfortunate—that the Defence Ministry officials, the Secretary, the Joint Secretary, the Deputy Secretaries and what is more the Deputy Ministers—all these people—in addition to the Defence Minister exercised their whims and fancies in this matter. While the Deputy Ministers can take care of themselves I believe it is only right that in a parliamentary system of Government, I should seek for protection for these people, because we are blessed and fortunate, certainly, in our administration in having civil servants who conform to

prescribed codes of conduct and have a great deal of efficiency. Perhaps we would want them to go a little faster and that would pave the way for even better in the next generation. Anyway, these people do not in any way exercise their personal judgment except that which is based upon the facts before them. It is their duty to advise Government whether there are any flaws in the work done by the military officers and if anything has been overlooked they would draw attention to it. So, these things go backwards and forwards till they come to the Defence Minister. And the Defence Minister. And the Defence Minister, as the Prime Minister informed the House the other day, would confirm the recommendations in practically all cases. By that time, it has been discussed by the whole lot, and if there was any particular matter regarding the placement of the officer and what not, that also is talked over. From the debate here, it would look as if there was anarchy in this matter and a civil war going on. Apart from the few people who have the great privilege of personally having conversations with Members of Parliament or thinking that the ordinary methods of advancing by merit can be short-circuited by political intervention of others, I do not think that there is any distinction or discrimination of this kind.

There has been some misconception about what I said yesterday, when I said that large numbers of Lieut.-Cols. were superseded and I gave figures.

That, again, I give in order to point out that what is mistakenly called "supersession" is not unusual in the Army. In the second Selection Board No. 2, as I said, not even the civil service comes in very much because it is far difficult for them to go into the books of 300 or 400 people each time. Even there there are supersessions, in the ratio that I mentioned yesterday—I believe it is

280 odd Lieutenant Colonels selected and 400 or 500 rejected. At this stage everybody is considered and that is why there are rejections. When an appeal is made, usually army organisations, by force of habit I suppose, never admit appeals. They take a decision and they stick to it. Should there be any perversion of justice the aggrieved appeal to Government either through the medium of the Ministers or, ultimately, in certain cases they even appeal to the President. The President no doubt exercise authority on the advice of his Ministers.

Whether I convince the Opposition or not, I would like you, Sir, and the House to be convinced that these promotions are done with great propriety, with great care and by conforming to the rules laid down. In this way no injustice is done.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is quite true that every soldier and, certainly, every officer, not when he is commissioned but when he is too humble to think so, if he becomes a captain he probably thinks that he will become a general. That is a good thing. They say that a soldier carries a Field Marshal's baton in his knapsack. But the judgment has to be made by other people.

There are two other matters. One is with regard to a naval captain who was promoted. This has reference to the officer who is now the head of the National Defence Academy, and who is doing a job of work which has won praise for him everywhere. That would not deal with the position put up by the Public Accounts Committee. With great respect to that Committee I would like to point out that the rule they have quoted is not attracted by this case. The trouble that arose in this naval establishment over which he presides as captain, in the sense that he was Officer Commanding Bombay at that time, is that there were certain defalcations which

today are under enquiry by the Special Police Establishment. It would not be right for me to go into this. On the face of it they look extremely bad. But all this occurred in April, 1959. This officer was appointed to the Academy and the appointment to the Academy carries automatically promotion to the rank of Real Admiralship. That was done in December 1958. Government could not anticipate that there would be trouble in this place on his promotion. Therefore, this question did not arise at all. This came afterwards. This matter is under enquiry. The lower level officer—I believe it is a foreman—is under suspension and the matter is under enquiry by the Special Police Establishment and the usual procedures will be followed.

Sir, while I have no desire either to refer to any names or to express opinions in regard to individual officers, as the Prime Minister said this morning, it is necessary to be correct with regard to facts. Yesterday, Acharya Kripalani referred to the appointment of the Chief of General Staff. Again there is some misconception as to who the Chief of General Staff is—I am not going into it at the present time. The Chief of General Staff is one of the P.S.O's of the office headquarters, and it was said that the officer who is now holding it is an Army Service Corps Officer and that no Army Service Corps officer has been appointed to this place for a long time. It was also said that this was a piece of nepotism or political patronage. So far as I am aware, Sir, there is no politics in the Army except for those who have that brand of politics, where certain disgruntled officers, as the Prime Minister pointed out this morning, try to approach political organisations or Members of Parliament and use political influence. Now, this officer—I will not mention the name—was commissioned into the East Surrey Regiment in British times as an infantry soldier. After some time he became part of

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the Rajputana Rifles, then called the Napier Rifles. His period in the A.S.C. during British times amounts to somewhere about eight or ten years, out of 28 years of service. For over twenty years he has been an infantry officer, having belonged first to the East Surrey Regiment and afterwards to the Napier Rifles, which became the Rajputana Rifles afterwards. After he left it because an officer ceases to be in a regiment after he puts in a prescribed number of years or for, other reasons, he went to the Bihar Regiment. He commanded various components of the infantry, including a brigade and division for a period of seven years, which is far more than the average of most of the officers, longer perhaps than most of our officers since partition. He was in active service in the North West Frontier Province and in Burma during the second world war and in Kashmir during 1948. His staff appointments included delegation abroad, including service on the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea. During this period, according to the report before us, he carried out missions of a hazardous character in many places. Recently he was awarded what is called the Distinguished Service Medal, the Vishisht Seva Padak according to the new arrangement. It was suggested that this again was given as a piece of personal patronage. In fact, the Distinguished Service Medal is not even recommended by the Ministry; it is recommended by the services. The recommendation comes from the service to me through the Chief of Army Staff. It is not given for construction of houses, although construction of houses is extremely important in our system and this officer was more lately responsible for constructing houses for a whole division in the forward areas in less than two months. But it was not an award for the construction of houses. The whole record of the officer from the time he was commissioned to the present time, the question of his gallantry, the question of loyalty, the question of skill, all these were taken

into consideration for the award of the medal.

Reference was made to the flight of a helicopter, which again was undertaken by him partly because the Quarter-Master General which he then was is responsible for logistics in our Army and, secondly, because he is a very important member of the Border Roads Board and, thirdly, because there were not too many volunteers forthcoming. As it happened, the helicopter force-landed and all these men might well have been killed. On the 2nd December he took upon himself the voluntary duty and I believe he had the sanction of the Chief of Army Staff; or it may be in the course of the ordinary duties. The helicopter force-landed in one of mountain places in Kashmir and, unfortunately, because bad weather broke out for two months, we could not rescue it. Now, if I may say so, the crash-landing or the damage to the helicopter is not due to the helicopters being made by any particular country. If we had purchased them from any other country, we would probably have had just the same trouble. Here again I would like to re-assure the House that there was no disregard of our security problems, because the pilot of the helicopter was not given any maps and our own auxiliary pilot was with him and a navigator and they were giving directions this way or that way. That is all. There was no question, as I said, of my instructing the lower formations.

As my time is up, I will come to my last point. Acharya Kripalani ended up or very nearly ended up his address to the House by charging the Defence Minister with various things. It is not for the Minister to defend himself; I think the vote will do it. But I am rather impressed by the fact that this indictment has a family resemblance to the impeachment of Warren Hastings. And Warren Hastings, Sir, was honourably exonerated by the British Parliament. He charges the Defence Minister with having created cliques in the Army.

But I believe there is no person more responsible for promoting and aiding cliquishness in the army than Acharya Kripalani himself. He entertains every mischief-maker, asks him to tell his story, stories which others would not listen to. He provides a megaphone for people to spread disloyalty and indiscipline.

I believe it is up to Acharya Kripalani at least to tell the hon. Prime Minister as to how he came into possession of correspondence that passed between one General and the Chief of the Army Staff. Since we have cases of leakage of information which is now under enquiry by Intelligence, I am quite sure that as a patriotic citizen he will help us to find this out. He said there is no written record or something of that kind. That Acharya Kripalani would not have seen or known of because it is kept under lock and key.

Then I am charged with lowering the morale of our armed forces. All I can do is to repeat what I said, namely, that the morale of the armed forces is high and higher than ever before, not only on account of the emoluments and other material things we have done for them but because with the advancement of education in our country both in the conventional and in the social sense, understanding the purposes for which they are engaged is high and more profound. His role in his country is more full understood by the ordinary soldier or the men in the other services. Therefore the morale of the armed forces is high for that reason as might be seen from the enthusiasm with which people are anxious to go on this mission to the Congo or to move to forward areas about which I am not at liberty to say at what places they are deployed.

Then I am charged with wasting money of "a poor and starving nation." Unless it means that I am wasting the money of a poor and starving nation by taking the time of this House—it must take a lot of

money to organise this debate the wasting of the money of the nation has been indicated by the figures of production that have been given, by the savings that have been indicated by our attempt to save foreign exchange which is even more important than saving money. I cannot waste by myself because the Government is a collective organisation, though in a sense it means the defence organisation.

What is more, there is our obvious refusal to be bludgeoned by the pressure of private interests from saving money for Government. We have not wasted any money. As I told you, we have saved Rs. 1½ crores, on one item alone and there are many others. I am quite happy to say that Acharya Kripalani can look into all this, himself.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What about the Audit Report? It has given instances of wastage.

Shri Krishna Menon: The Audit Report is read but not the replies. For instance, last year came an Audit Report about 50 items most of which I said were out of date going back to one Sir Alexander Cunningham or whatever he was who bought some blankets. Anyway, I gave those answers.... (Interruption). Please, do not interrupt me. I did not interrupt you. Then it went to the Public Accounts Committee. They accepted some of it—not most of it, I think—and some of it they did not. We hope to convince them because the facts are otherwise.

Then, I am also charged with—I hope the hon. Prime Minister takes notice of this—in the international field supporting totalitarian and dictatorial regimes against the will of the people and freedom. So far as this is concerned, my business in a humble way is to try and expound or advocate the policies of our Government which are one of non-alignment. If a totalitarian country is found to support our policy of non-alignment,

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we could not oppose it. Then we would not be non-aligned.

He also said about the neglect of the defence of this country against the aggression of Communist China. I say in spite of the risk of being misunderstood that it would not be a part of the policies of this country to try and raise troops of the size of the Chinese armies. We neither have the resources nor anything else. But I say with a sense of responsibility which is expected of me that in the circumstances that exist on our frontiers today we are as well protected as our resources and our understanding of these matters and circumstances permit. Our troops are in advance positions. Our equipment are of a better character. It is talk of this kind, that is, about alien persons photographing places and that we have not got proper equipment, that does the damage.

So many times it has been raised by the Opposition as to why we did not buy some of these things from private manufacturers. In fact, we do to some extent. We are not interested as a Defence Ministry in the ideology of private and public enterprise, but we are interested in quality control. If you will bear with me, I will give one instance. When these trucks were made we were told that there were manufacturers who were making radiators and we should buy from them. We did. They leaked with the result that people who saw the trucks said that they were bad. So if any part is bad, the whole of it is bad.

I will conclude in one minute.

Since this matter of promotion has come up again, all I need to say is that when it came up last time, the Prime Minister dealt with the position, and he said this

"Acharya Kripalani referred to some remarks made by some other Members opposite on the last occasion. If I may say so with all res-

pect, they were not at all proper remarks, about General Ayub Khan and all that.... For instance, Acharya Kripalani himself talked about political considerations in regard to promotions. I invite Acharya Kripalani to come and see the files of every man promoted, himself. I invite him to come and see them."

Then, the Prime Minister went on to say:

"Acharya Kripalani is a respected party . . ."

—now, he is no longer the leader of a respected party—as he said—he leads himself—

"... He is not either the public press or a public meeting in Ramlila Grounds. He is not the mirror, I hope, of every rumour that is thrown about in the City of Delhi or elsewhere."

Sir, the Prime Minister is one of those people in the world who have so many hopes, oftentimes only to be disappointed, and this is one of them.

Then, he goes on to say

"It is quite right for him to draw attention. But I invite him here and now, and anyone else in this House, to come and examine every file on promotions, because..."

Then, there was an interruption by Acharya Kripalani, and somebody else. Then, a little later, the Prime Minister went on to say

"I am dealing, Sir, with the points, separately, and I am venturing to suggest—because this was Acharya Kripalani's point, whatever the basis of his information was, that promotions have been made for political considerations—I invite Acharya Kripalani, or any committee of the House appointed by you to go and look at every file dealing with promotions. Here is an open invitation, Sir, so that this matter may be dealt with thoroughly and fully, which is far better than

any discussion elsewhere. Go to the source, form your own opinions; I will not be there, see the files."

That is, he said, you see the files yourself. Then, what has happened?

Shri Ranga: If the invitation is still open, here is an opportunity for the Speaker to appoint a committee or a commission.

Shri Krishna Menon: What has happened? Not only did Acharya Kripalani not write, but no one else too wrote to come and see, except one Member of Parliament, and we kept everything ready for him, and he never turned up.

Acharya Kripalani: When the Defence Minister was speaking, we were listening to his speech and we did not interrupt him. When the Prime Minister had said that the books could be seen, then I had written to the Prime Minister. I am sorry that though this was a private correspondence, but, as the question has arisen, I say that I had written to the Prime Minister that if everything could be found from books, there would be no courts of justice, and there would be no evidence taken, but I was willing to agree that a committee might be appointed where officers might be called and evidence might be taken. Everything is not decided only from books. That is all that I have to say.

Mr. Speaker: Is any hon. Member pressing any of his cut motions?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am pressing cut motions Nos. 1250 and 1227.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, here was an open invitation extended by the hon. Prime Minister. You appoint a committee by yourself.

Shri M. B. Thakore: I request that my cut motion No. 271 may be put to vote separately.

Acharya Kripalani: Nobody wants a division.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Cut Motions 1250, 1227 and 271 to the vote of the House separately.

The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1 (Failure to take effective steps to defend the country against aggression from Communist China)." (1250)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100 (Need for evolving a sound policy and appropriate procedures in regard to appointments in and the administration of the Defence Services in order to ensure the maintenance of high morale among members of the Armed Forces.)" (1227)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100 (Need to provide more facilities and amenities to armed forces.)" (271)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all other Cut Motions to the House.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 8 to 12 and and 111 relating to the Ministry of Defence.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES,

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,95,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,37,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,69,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE—CHARGES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,04,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective—Charges'."

DEMAND No. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,21,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the Demands relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

DEMAND No. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation!."

DEMAND NO. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to initiate the debate?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): I would speak at the end.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Raghubir Sahai.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity of congratulating the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation for having taken up the Panchayati Raj in all seriousness and having made good progress within the last two years. In this connection I am very glad to know that even the Sarvodaya leader, Shri Jaiprakash Narayan, has paid a well-deserved tribute to the Panchayati Raj and in that connection a tribute to the Prime Minister as well as to the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation.

Sir, we already know that Rajasthan and Andhra have been the first and foremost in the field of panchayati raj and they have almost finished—why almost—they have finished more than one year of that great experiment. Madras has also taken up

that experiment in right earnest though it is proceeding in stages. To begin with, only in 75 blocks during the first stage panchayati raj has been introduced. Then, we are given to understand that during the second stage 130 blocks would be covered by the panchayati raj and during the final stage 165 blocks.

16.37 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA in the Chair]

We also understand that Mysore has gone in for the three tier system. So also Orissa, Punjab and Assam.

Now, this is by no means a mean record of achievement within the last 2 years. It will be too early to pass a judgement in regard to this experiment. But, from the trends that some of us have been able to see in Rajasthan and Andhra, we find that those States are proceeding in the right direction and they have not falsified our expectations. From what we say in Rajasthan and Andhra with regard to the working of the panchayati raj, we can say that the relations between the officials and the non-officials are getting more and more cordial, that the development work is being taken up in right earnest, that funds allotted to these bodies, the panchayat samitis and zila parishads and the village panchayats are being properly utilised and the condition of the backward people is being looked into. And, finally, the tendency to blame the officials and to criticise them has decreased to a very great extent.

One of the criticisms against the Community Development movement has been that this movement had not been able to create self-reliance amongst the village people. That was considered to be one of the weak points of the movement. But, experience shows that self-reliance amongst the rural people can only be generated by the introduction of panchayati raj. We know that in Rajasthan and

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

Andhra and also in Gujarat, they have shown remarkable self-reliance on the part of the people who are engaged in this great experiment. For instance, in many village panchayats that we have seen, we have found that the people, the elected representatives, are raising their own taxes and utilising them for their own good.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): Not in Gujarat.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: With regard to Gujarat the things are more hopeful because there not only the permitted taxes are being raised but voluntary contributions have also been made

They are made for specific purposes with the consent of the village people. I expect that Rajasthan will do better now because the elections to all these three bodies have just now taken place and we should understand that self-reliance can come only gradually and by experience by the growth of self-confidence and an awareness of the functions that are imposed upon these bodies. Another complaint that is usually being raised the community development movement is that the backward classes are being neglected or have been neglected. In this connection also, our own experiences of Rajasthan, Andhra and Gujarat have a different tale to tell. We are sure that all that was expected has not been done because it is a very difficult problem to raise the condition of these economically backward people. But something tangible has been done in order to ameliorate the condition of these people. Sir, in Gujarat we were surprised to see that wherever we went we found that untouchability had almost been abolished.

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chair-

man, before the hon. Member proceeds further, I would like to ask certain questions. He is an hon. Member of this House and he has made a statement that the condition of the Scheduled Castes in Gujarat is better than that in Rajasthan and Andhra. But our experience is this. One person who sat in the Chair in the gram panchayat was thrown in the holy pyre but this is the statement that is made by hon. Member here as a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. Godse has not killed Gandhiji, it is these liars who are making such statements here."

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is not the right way.

Shri K. U. Parmar: This is absolutely a wrong statement. I represent Gujarat; I come from Gujarat.

Mr. Chairman: This is not the right way of intervening. Sometimes it is allowed when a Minister speaks because certain questions may be asked. The hon. Member may try for his chance and he may make any complaint he likes.

Shri K. U. Parmar: But absolutely wrong statements are made in this House.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Oza (Zalawad): He has not moved in rural areas. That is his own personal opinion.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I come from the rural area; I am from the Scheduled Castes. I am in a position to give you a number of instances where Gujarat is backward so far as untouchability is concerned.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It would be difficult for the Chair to conduct the proceedings if such cross-talk is allowed.... (*Interruptions*). Hon. Member is taking too much liberty.

Shri Raghunath Sahai: I was talking about Gujarat and from the limited experience that we had, it had been pointed out that untouchability had almost been abolished there not by any legislation but by Gandhian methods for they have tried to change the hearts of the people.

My hon. friend over there may have different experiences.

Shri M. B. Thakore: He belongs to the Scheduled Caste and he knows all about it.

Shri Raghunath Sahai: He has the liberty with the consent of the Chair to put forth his own view-points. But we have seen with our own eyes *pucca* houses having been constructed for Harijans not only in Gujarat but in Andhra Pradesh as well as in Rajasthan. It was a very great surprise to us to have come across one or two villages in Gujarat where, although the majority of the people were from non-Harijans, still, by consent, the entire panchayat had been elected by the Harijans.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the names of those panchayats?

Shri Raghunath Sahai: I will tell him. Let him read the report.

Shri M. B. Thakore: The report is one-sided.

Shri Raghunath Sahai: The sarpanch belongs to the Harijan community. The panchas belong to the Harijan community and the non-Harijans were all out, giving their support to those people. They were working in a very harmonious manner. All these things should not be ignored. They show the direction in which the people there are moving. I have never said that all the complaints or all the handicaps under which the Harijans have been labouring have been removed. But we find a trend, a sense of awareness, in the people with regard to their duties towards their weaker brethren.

Now, we also found that lands granted to them by the Government are being allotted to the Harijans wherever possible both in Gujarat and in Rajasthan and also in Andhra Pradesh. When I say that the Panchayati Raj has made headway in all these States, I am sorry to say that there are certain States which are lagging behind. For instance, my own State, Uttar Pradesh, is one of them. I am sorry to mention the name of Uttar Pradesh. There is also another—West Bengal. I do not exactly understand why there should be such inordinate delays in the introduction of Panchayati Raj in these two States, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

In this connection, I would like to offer a suggestion to the hon. Minister. Only very recently, it has been decided that the State Governments would, out of the funds allotted to them, make allocations to the blocks on the basis of performance, of self-help and self-reliance. Every block is not entitled to these allocations which will be placed in the schematic budget estimate. That right has been given to the States. I suggest that the grants that are given by Central Government to the States should be given to them on the basis of the performance of the programme of Panchayati Raj in those States. If either Uttar Pradesh or West Bengal pleases itself by withholding the benefits of Panchayati Raj, they should forego the grant that is being given by the Central Ministry to the States. That is a suggestion which is worth consideration.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Raghunath Sahai: I have just a few more points, Sir. While we have seen the working of Panchayati Raj in several States, we come to the conclusion that there are great divergencies between one State and the other, in the matter of legislation, working, distribution of functions and the role of these bodies.

[Shri Raghurir Sahai]

There must be some uniformity with regard to those things. For instance, take the role of the District Collector. In Rajasthan we find that the District Collector is a non-voting member of the zila parishad, although he represents in a way the State Government. On the other hand, in Andhra we find that the District Collector being a member of the zila parishad is entitled to preside over all the standing committees of the zila Parishads, when all the Standing committees wield the entire power of the zila parishads. We found that all the elected chairman of the zila parishads in Andhra had unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the right of the District Collector to preside over the standing committees. It is a point worth being looked into.

Coming to Madras and Mysore we find that they have recently passed a legislation where the District Collector has been appointed chairman of the zila parishads. This is going much farther than what Rajasthan and Andhra have done. The report regarding Gujarat is just out. They are not assigning any particular role to the District Collector. But we should wait for their legislation.

Taking all these variations in to consideration. I think the time has come when the role of the District Collector should be clearly defined. I personally feel that the best role to be assigned to the District Collector is that of a friend, philosopher and guide. He should remain away from these institutions but near them. He should be empowered to supervise, to give advice and wherever necessary to report to the Government for definite action to be taken in regard to those bodies. But he should not be a part and parcel of those bodies. Let the elected chairman be given full opportunity to discharge their functions.

Then, with regard to resources, we find that the resources at the disposal of these bodies are different from

State to State. We also found that there was a tendency on the part of these bodies to rely more on the resources of the Government rather than to stand on their own legs. We should make it clear to these bodies that hereafter they will have to stand on their own legs, as a rule.

Sir, in this connection I would like to bring the example of Gujarat and their village panchayats. Not only permitted taxes are being raised but voluntary contribution as well with the consent of the people were being raised, and not a voice was heard against those taxations.

Shri K. U. Parmar: Nobody knows when he visited Gujarat.

Shri Raghurir Sahai: Another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is that the working of the panchayati raj has shown that the contesting of elections to the Panchayats lead to a lot of bitterness, tension, bad feelings and bad blood. I am one of those who advocate unanimous elections for village panchayats. I am glad to observe in this connection that both Punjab and Rajasthan are alive to this matter and they have offered substantial rewards to those village panchayats where unanimous elections have taken place. We should devise some other methods and means whereby the elections to panchayats are unanimous and are not contested.

There is another thing towards which I would like to draw the attention of the House. The time has come when there must be a provision for continuous training both to officials as well as to non-officials if we want to make the panchayati raj a success. That was one of the weaknesses of the programme in Rajasthan in Andhra as well as in Gujarat.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We had an intensive programme of training.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: That is not being pursued.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken more than 20 minutes.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I am concluding.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would like to know from the hon. Member his views on Jai Prakash Narain's thesis.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I have no time to refer to it.

There is one thing with regard to cleanliness. Although Panchayati Raj has made a good beginning, we should expect that in years to come it will be a greater success. But it was something lamentable to see that wherever Panchayati Raj programme was worked, the villages did not look clean, did not look neat, did not look tidy, which is the first thing which an observer would like to see in a village. I would suggest to the Ministry to take all possible steps to see that wherever Panchayati Raj programme is being worked those villages should be converted into model villages.

Lastly, there should be a common nomenclature for such names as B.D.Os., Chairman or President of the village panchayat, panchayat samiti and the zila parishad. Now there is great variation in names in Rajasthan, in Andhra and in Gujarat. They have given different names to these bodies and offices. I would say there should be one nomenclature for all the States.

The name of this Ministry should also be changed. At the present moment, it is known as the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. I for one cannot understand what it stands for. Why should it not be called the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, which includes Community Development, Panchayati Raj, co-operation, co-operative farming, in fact everything. So, this point is also worth consideration, apart from the common nomenclature.

Mr. Chairman: Before I call another hon. Member, I would invite the attention of the House to the fact that one hon. Member, Shri K. U. Parmar, while speaking on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, used certain words which were not very audible at that time. But, from the office record I find he used the words:

"Godse has not killed Gandhiji. It is these liars who are making such statements here."

Probably, in the heat of the moment, he used these words and he never meant it. So, I would request him to withdraw those words.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I withdraw those words,

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Shri Kunhan (Palghat-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to take much time, as I am concentrating my attention only on some of the important problems which are facing us today. The Community Development programme has been in operation for the last nine years. We are spending crores of rupees on this programme. The main objective in launching these programmes was to effect socio-economic transformation consistent with the aims of planned economic development of the country. We are today embarking upon the Third Five Year Plan. When we look back at the performance of the past years, we are faced with a grim picture, leaving very little hope for the future, unless effective steps are taken to rectify the mistakes. The reports of the various Programme Evaluation Teams and comments of experts are before us. They clearly show that the initial enthusiasm generated by these programmes among the people is slowly waning away.

16.58 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

In June 1960, "The Economic Review", the official organ of the Congress Party, in an editorial note,

[Shri Kunhan]

commenced on the Development Commissioners' conference and said:

"They will have to shed complacency—for the Community Development programme, despite initial successes, has of late revealed weakness, which must be removed."

It conceded the fact that Community Development programme has failed to raise the agricultural production, except in certain specific areas, and the programme could not maintain that measure of popular enthusiasm and local initiative it initially was expected to sustain. The editor expresses his doubt as to whether the village panchayats have come to expectation. When such comments are forthcoming from the ruling party's mouth-piece, they cannot be dismissed easily.

17.00 hrs.

It is a fact that popular enthusiasm has gone down. In my opinion there is too much of centralisation in planning even though we are talking much about democratic decentralisation and Panchayat Raj. When much emphasis is laid on planning at village level, there is very little scope for the participation of villagers in planning their programmes. There are set rules and patterns laid down from above. The villagers' participation is sought for fully at the time of execution.

Agricultural development is the main task of the Community Development blocks. Food production has become the crucial problem today in our economy. It is a pity that even after 13 years of independence we are depending on foreign countries for food. Since independence we might have spent more than Rs. 2,000 crores for the import of food. The crisis in agriculture and the consequent dependence on foreign countries for the import of food are holding up our development plans. Therefore, top priority should be

given to agricultural production by the Community Development programme.

It is true that there has been some increases in food production during the Second Plan period, but the share of the C. D. blocks in this increased production seems to be very negligible. The farmers are exhorted to use improved methods of cultivation including the Japanese method of cultivation. They are being given nice talks about the advantages of using chemical fertilisers. But in practice we find that the Gram Sevaks who are supposed to teach these new methods of cultivation to the farmers themselves do not know what is the new method of cultivation. They have no practical experience in cultivation.

So far as the fertilisers are concerned, most of the farmers in my place do not show enthusiasm in using them; the reasons being that it is more expensive than the ordinary manure, and there is difficulty in getting loan at the proper time for buying fertilisers. It is true that there is a provision for Taccavi loans. But for obtaining the loan the poor farmer has to go to various offices and see a number of officers and this procedure is so cumbersome that it is absolutely impossible to get the loan before the season is over. The result is that in most cases loans are given after the season is over and the poor peasants will spend it for some other purpose. In this way the Government is corrupting the peasants. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to simplify the procedure of giving loans and to see that the loans are given at the proper time so that they will be of benefit to the farmers.

Improvement in agricultural implements has to play an important role in raising production. But it is unfortunate that no organised attempt has been made to improve agricultural implements. Our peasants are still using the age old plough that has been handed over to them from generation to generation. Some time ago

the hon. Prime Minister expressed a desire to design a new plough for the Indian farmer. I want to know what efforts are being made by the Ministry to fulfil the desire of the hon. Prime Minister.

With regard to the supply of steel and iron for the manufacture of agricultural implements the position is still unsatisfactory. Steps should be taken to supply sufficient quantity of steel and iron for agricultural purposes.

The Annual Report of the Ministry says that the minor irrigation programme has become more effective, but no details have been given as to the physical targets. More attention will have to be paid to this programme, because this is a programme which brings quick return to the peasants. The difficulties in getting the pumps and electricity for lift irrigation should be removed.

Another important point is the problem of unemployment in the rural area. This has become very acute. The Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee report shows that unemployment in the rural areas has increased and the wages of agricultural labour have gone down. According to the report, the casual adult male workers were unemployed for 128 days in 1956-57 as compared to 90 days in 1950-51, and casual adult female workers were unemployed for 224 days in 1956-57. The report further says that the average daily wage for the adult male agricultural labourer declined from 109 nP in 1950-51 to 96 nP in 1956-57. How can we expect to raise the socio-economic conditions of the rural people when a large section of them continues to live in such a pitiable condition?

The unemployed people in the village, mainly belong to the Scheduled Castes and backward communities. Any attempt to raise the general level of the village people should necessarily include a concerted programme to specially aid these weaker sections.

The problem of unemployment in rural areas has not been given sufficient attention by Government. The report of the Ministry contains not even a single word about this.

It is true that some pilot projects, are to be started during the Third Plan. But these projects, as have been worked out at present, offer very little employment opportunities. These cannot be permanent and lasting solution for the problem. The real solution lies firstly in absorbing the unemployed in cottage and small scale industries and secondly in the distribution of land among the landless. But in both these matters, Government have shown little enthusiasm. It is true that funds have been set apart for cottage industries in community development areas. Considerable amounts have been placed at the disposal of the Khadi Commission for starting cottage industries in the villages. But most of the money is wasted. There must be proper checking of the working of these industries.

The training programme for craftsmen does not give the desired results, as this is not accompanied by suitable follow-up programmes. Therefore, we must have follow-up programme to utilise the services of the trained personnel for the benefit of the community.

Another very important matter is in regard to social welfare. The report has already mentioned about it. There are so many women organisers working in the community development areas. I want to know what progress has been made in respect of women and children so far. Most of the organisations of women are working only amongst the upper class ladies. In my State, there is no proper co-ordination between the Social Welfare Board and the community development administration. Under the welfare extension project, women are organised in the Mahila mandals, but most of the organisations are working only among the upper class

[Shri Kunhan.]

ladies; that is to say, the persons working in these organisations belong mostly to the upper classes, and they do not go to the ordinary village women. This creates an impression among the people that Government money is being wasted.

Another point I wish to bring to the notice of the Minister is in connection with the difficulty of ordinary village women to go to work with their babies. Generally, what they do is to entrust the babies to the grown-up children. The result is that children of school-going age are deprived of their education. Therefore, the *mahila mandals* should organise *cheches* to look after the babies when their parents are away on work. Necessary funds should be allotted for this programme.

These are the suggestions I have to make and I hope the hon. Minister will consider them and take necessary steps to rectify the defects in the CD administration and see that the CD programme is made attractive and useful to the people.

Shri Oza: I think this Ministry is the Ministry which has been entrusted with the most onerous task. It is very easy to build up a steel plant or construct a road or establish any institution. But to build up leadership and initiative in this country is a very difficult task. This Ministry is entrusted with those three agencies—gram panchayats, co-operation and community development—which all go to build up the human material in this country.

We all know that for historical reasons our social institutions our inhibited social growth and economic progress. Having adopted a democratic Constitution, it was imperative that we should build up our apparatus from below, and I think we have made a very good start. The Ministry deserves our congratulations on the work it has put up in these three agencies, during the last many years

that it has undertaken this function. We know that it is very difficult to move millions of people in this country and make them adopt a new way of life. That is exactly why we have undertaken the community development programme, and in course of time we have also accepted the idea of *panchayati raj*.

Talking about *panchayati raj*, Shri Raghubir Sahai who spoke before me gave us details about how this was functioning in the various States. He was kind enough to pay tributes to the States of Gujarat, Andhra and Rajasthan in particular, where this experiment has been going on for some months now. We know that once upon a time in India panchayats were very effective and they played a very useful role in the country. But our erstwhile rulers were not interested in encouraging these institutions. Therefore in course of time, they languished and did not perform the functions which they were supposed to. But after the attainment of freedom, we have again started and taken right steps in the right direction by creating and fostering these institutions.

In this connection, I may point out that the gram panchayat is the real base. Unless we strengthen it at the base, we cannot expect the other institutions, the other tiers that we contemplate at the block level and at the district level, to be effective and to be able to carry out the functions which are going to be entrusted to them.

We in Gujarat, long before this panchayati raj took its present shape, started gram panchayats and, as has been observed by a team which visited several villages in Gujarat and Saurashtra it has been a success.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Only two villages.

Shri Oza: It was not a conducted tour; I say this for the information of the hon. Member there who is al-

ways prejudiced with anything that is going on well. It was not a conducted tour. They chose their own villages and went by surprise to several villages in Saurashtra and Gujarat. They have expressed their sense of satisfaction which my hon. friend Shri Raghbir Sahai has expressed here also. (*Interruption*). He has enumerated all this in his report. It has not been submitted to the House. But the report has been submitted to the Congress Party in Parliament. I think my friends also will benefit if they go through the report. If they have not got a copy, I will give them if they agree to take it.

Shri K. U. Parmar: Full of humbug. It is here.

Shri Oza: That shows that he is not moving in the villages.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): Can an hon. Member say it is humbug?

Shri Oza: That shows that he has no experience of the real functioning of the gram panchayat in Gujarat and Saurashtra. I invite him to come with me to any village, in Saurashtra of which I have got personal experience.

Shri K. U. Parmar: In these panchayats the Scheduled Caste Members are sitting outside and if one takes the chair he is thrown out.

Shri Oza: There may be a few exceptions. I do not say that the centuries old social habits can be wiped off within a few years. I do not make such a tall claim. But, at the same time, I am confident enough to assert that things are moving very fast and what Shri Raghbir Sahai said is correct to a very large extent. It is a true picture of the villages in Saurashtra.

Village leadership is coming up; and people are tackling their own problems. They are raising their own resources; and they are also building up community institutions. If you go and see around, you will find that

there is all-round development in the economic and social spheres.

My friend has pointed out in his report that the real secret of success of the gram panchayats in Saurashtra is that elections are unanimous.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Saurashtra is a part of Gujarat.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can have his own turn. Let the speaker proceed.

Shri Oza: One of the main causes of the success of the gram panchayats in Gujarat was that the elections were unanimous. That is what is stated there. But, let me humbly state that that was not the only ground. It was good that in the beginning people collected together and had unanimous elections, that there were no factions and they worked harmoniously and in a united manner. That was not the only reason why the panchayats were successful. The real reason is that the panchayats were properly nursed and were properly looked after and there was guidance from non-official agencies. We did not entrust all these things to officers.

17.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As has been pointed out by many, the Collectors should not preside over the destinies of these villages and carry on the functions in a routine manner. This must be entrusted to people who have got a missionary zeal of serving the people in the rural areas whom we want to see prospering. Therefore, in Saurashtra, of which, particularly, I have got personal experience, these panchayats were successful because at district level the work of fostering these panchayats was entrusted to persons who were really working in the fashion of guide, philosopher and friend. We drew these officers not from the official ranks but from non-official cadres. Those social workers who were interested in rural work were recruited as District Panchayat Officers. They

[Shri Oza.]

moved round from village to village and contacted the people and told them what they should do for their own village. They created an atmosphere among the villagers and therefore, it was successful. If you leave the gram panchayats alone, these conditions could not be created simply by an Act or by passing rules and regulations on paper; it is not going to help us. Let it be noted by all of us interested in the rural development. Unless these gram panchayats are properly cared for and proper guidance is given to them, I am afraid that these experiments will not be successful. The real secret and success of all these panchayats was that there was a man who was fired with the same enthusiasm as a public worker who was interested and therefore these panchayats have shown results. He was right in saying that so many panchayats raised their own resources but that has been done not only by taxing the people. Several taxes have been transferred by the State Governments to panchayats, such as the octroi duty, cess and so many other things. Some of the panchayats have been successful in levying these taxes but most have not been able to do so. There were voluntary contributions as was pointed out by him. They built schools, dispensaries and roads, bath rooms and all these things came up. They changed the entire face of the rural areas, particularly in Saurashtra and in many parts of Gujarat also. That is also my experience that once the powers are properly delegated, these agencies function very effectively and efficiently. The plans have got to be implemented in the right time and it is not only sufficient showing that the financial resources are being spent. Physical targets have also to be achieved and we have to delegate more and more powers to the agencies at the district, block and gram panchayat levels. We are seeing that during the last six months in Gujarat these plans could be executed very effectively. People have a sense

of satisfaction that they are doing some good and substantial work before their very eyes and things are going up and they feel that they are marching in the right direction.

Another institution with which this Ministry is entrusted is the co-operation movement. For so many reasons we know that every villager and farmer cannot take advantage of the technological progress in this country. If we want to make these things available to every villager in this country, we have got to do it through the institution of the co-operative society. It is the right type of institution through which we can give him timely credit so that every pie that he earns is able to be utilised for his own development and for the development of his land and for the community at large. Therefore, it is right that we should develop this co-operative movement in this area. If we see the report of the Reserve Bank, we find how the credits which are channelised through these co-operative societies are going up every year. But personally speaking, I am not very much satisfied only with the amount going up because we have also to see that the money which is made available to these co-operative societies is not utilised for non-productive purposes, that they are properly channelised. Therefore, in this direction also, we have got to exercise proper care and supervision. Otherwise, I am afraid that inflationary tendencies will be generated because this money which is to be utilised for productive purposes may find its way for some social purpose or some social function like marriages, funerals, etc. Unless the department takes proper care, I am afraid the money that we give to these credit societies will not be properly utilised. More money should be given not only for short term purposes but for medium and long term purposes. If we give money for improving the farmer's land by such methods as putting up of bunds and also for improving his irrigation facilities, that will increase

productivity. That will increase his paying capacity and will improve his lot to a great extent. We find that these medium-term loans which are proposed to be given to the societies are not properly utilised. The Reserve Bank puts at the disposal of the Central co-operative institutes so many funds, but they cannot be utilised by them because the borrowing capacity of the co-operative societies is limited. So, unless the Government participate in the share capital of these societies to an effective extent, I am afraid all these funds will remain unutilised. I have not got the figures here with me, but I was looking into the report of the Reserve Bank, and I found that the medium-term and long-term loans cannot be properly utilised by the co-operative societies only because that they do not have the borrowing capacity. This capacity is limited, because they cannot raise their own share capital. I think that the Vaigunt Lal Mehta Committee also recommended that unless the State participates in the share capital of the societies, the borrowing capacity will not come in. Unless they step up the borrowing capacity of the societies, I am afraid we are not going to improve the lot of the cultivators in the long run. Mere short-term loans will not solve the problem at all. We have to improve the position of the cultivators and that can be done only if we improve the land and also the means that are at their disposal.

In this connection, the test of any co-operative movement is, how far these cultivators are marketing their own goods through the co-operative societies. They will become members of credit co-operative societies because they are to take money and return it in convenient instalments. But when they bring the goods before the marketing societies and get them sold through the societies, it shows that they have got great confidence in the movement. Otherwise, the cultivators will not be tempted to put the goods at the disposal of the co-operative societies. In this direction, the department should take active steps to

see that proper marketing societies are established in every district and in every sector. Otherwise, as I have said, the co-operative movement will not be able to build itself up on right spirits.

In this connection, we must take care to see that the quality of the co-operative societies improves. I do not think it is sufficient to be satisfied with having merely a large number of co-operative societies. Instead of having a very large number of such societies, if we have a model co-operative society in every district, people will emulate it and they will see that through these co-operative societies they can improve their lot through long-term loans and marketing and other facilities. Instead of making the movement an extensive one, they must resort to intensive measures also to step up this movement. Therefore, I would request the Minister to take care to see that in every district there is a model co-operative society, and a sort of model or example put before all the cultivators so that they could realise that through the co-operative movement they could improve their lot. Otherwise, if the co-operative movement goes on spreading without proper checks and balances, it may have some results which will react on the cultivators themselves and it will not be to their good.

Coming to Community Development, I would congratulate the Ministry on the work that it has done, which is really a good and marvellous work. The other Ministries are interested in putting up tangible results. It is very easy to put up, as I said at the beginning, a steel plant or some construction here or there. Even in the Education Ministry, in a way, tangible results could be shown because we see the pupils coming and going to schools and taking examinations. But in this Ministry, we have to build up the human material. If we want to achieve social progress in this country, we have got to build up the human material and bring it out of its ruts and have a new out-

[Shri Oza]

look. This Ministry is doing very good work, though I would say that it is getting stale. But one of the reasons for this was that it was not till now associated with such institutions like the Gram Panchayats and co-operative movement. If this very same Ministry is entrusted with the functioning of Gram Panchayats and the co-operative movement, I am sure the Community Development programme will also get fostered and would start yielding results. It has already yielded sufficient results, but the tempo will go on increasing and we shall have very good development all round.

It was suggested here that untouchability is still there and that in certain quarters Harijan panches are not given the proper place. It would be a wonderful thing if a Ministry is able to wipe off this evil of untouchability within a period of five or ten years. It is a centuries old malady and it cannot be wiped off in no time. It requires some time. But during the short time at their disposal they have done wonderful work and untouchability is going. As I said, certain friends are interested in just keeping this on, because they are thriving on this. But whether they like it or not, untouchability is fast disappearing. As it was pointed out rightly by Shri Sahai, in so many gram panchayats not only Harijan panches are elected as sarpanches but they are also playing an effective role.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I would like to know the number of Harijan sarpanches in Gujarat.

Shri Oza: So many are there.

Shri K. U. Parmar: If you can show me at least five....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given the answer that he has got. The hon. Member enquired as to how many there are, and the reply was that there are so many. He should be content with the answer that he has given.

Shri Oza: I am not so much audacious to say that everywhere untouchability has been removed—not even in Saurashtra. It is there. I am very sorry it still persists. But to say that no progress has been achieved is not I think a correct picture. Untouchability is fast going. So many Harijan panches are getting elected as sarpanches and they are also playing an effective role in their own villages.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I would like to know the number.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he had known he would have told the hon. Member.

Shri K. U. Parmar: It may not be correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Thrice he has repeated that there are "so many". Even then the hon. Member is not satisfied.

Shri Oza: Untouchability is fast disappearing. I am sure that through these three village agencies in a very short time we will be able to tackle that evil and we will be able to see that untouchability is not persisting in the rural areas.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish during the time at my disposal to speak first on the panchayats and then on co-operation. I prefer to speak on the panchayats first because of the interesting experiment that is going on in Rajasthan in the north and Andhra in the south. These experiments are not only interesting but they are extremely important, for a success or a failure of these experiments will decide the future foundation of our polity and also the national structure of our administration.

We have been toying with western democracy, copying their constitution as far as possible, adopting their conventions whenever necessary and in many ways following their procedure.

of course trying to adapt them to our local needs. We however forget that people can understand and accept new institutions only when those institutions stem out of their own experience and are rooted in their culture and traditions. Panchayat is an age-old institution which is found all over India and which people very easily understand. Decentralisation of

authority and the revival of panchayats, therefore, is a very welcome step. We have no quarrel, therefore, about decentralisation or about the revival of panchayats. The difference of opinion comes in the purpose for which the decentralisation is effected and the way in which it is done. Whatever I say, I say on the basis of the information I have gathered during the meeting of the consultative committee and also upon a booklet published by the association of voluntary organisations for rural development, which published a report on a tour organised in Rajasthan to study the experiment. Now I gather that decentralisation and the revival of panchayats, is not accepted as an end in itself but as a means to an end. When we accept a reform, or anything as a matter of fact, as a means and not an end, we are apt to overlook important aspects of the problem and oftentimes commit mistakes which may end in the failure of the experiment. I am afraid, this decentralisation of authority and the revival of panchayats is attempted for procedural convenience and also to save the Community Development Project from certain difficulties in administration or in implementation, because it is not accepted as an end in itself and only as a means to an end.

When we clothe the panchayats with authority, we do not give them the wherewithal to exercise that authority. When we give a certain status and stature to the panchayats, we do not give them the means to maintain that status and stature. When we give them authority, we give them in part; we do not give them authority even over the civil servants, their own employees. It is obvious

from what I have said that, along with decentralisation of authority and the revival of panchayats, there should also be decentralisation of finances and decentralisation of other functions like the judiciary and also decentralisation of industry and other things that are necessary in order to put the village on its own feet. The biggest lacuna, however, that I find in the experiment is that in effecting this decentralisation the village and the panchayat are forgotten. It is the panchayat samiti that is given prominence, which is, of course, a union of panchayats. Unless a villager is given a sense of responsibility, unless a villager is made to feel that he is a man in the village responsible for its uplift, or responsible for its problems, we are not going to create in him self-confidence or even a sense of importance or even a sense of integrity.

If the Panchayat is only to play a second fiddle to the Panchayat Samiti, we are not building up the village and the Panchayat. If our objective is decentralisation and building up a structure from the bottom with a broad basis of the Panchayat of the village, we should begin with the Panchayat, go up to the Samiti and to the Parishad and then to the State and the Union Government. It is only then that we can say that we have a complete decentralisation of authority and a resuscitation or revival of the old Panchayat.

There is an opinion current that the election to the Panchayat should be unanimous. It is also alleged that political parties by intruding into the village introduce and intensify faction fights in the villages.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Which party is doing that?

Dr. K. B. Menon: I beg to differ. I do not propose to go into the general aspects of that problem. I shall confine myself to the issue in hand, namely, Panchayat elections. My experience is to the contrary. The allegation made is that if elections to the Panchayat are fought on the basis of political parties, faction fights in the

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villages will be intensified. I wish to submit that faction fights in the village are age old. They are not anything new. As long as our villages are feudal in structure, as long as life in the village is dominated by a few influential and powerful families, faction fights will continue. But it is not easy also to eliminate these families from the village for it is to these families that the villagers go at the time of stress. The only organised group that functions in the village today is the political party. Political parties go into the village, take to constructive work and attend probably to community project work. They organise cottage industries and provide work for the villager. They interfere when there are disputes in the village, either communal, religious, economic or otherwise. In every way the political parties in an organised way function in the village and try to wean away the villager from dependence on or loyalty to these influential families.

Again, I would like to submit that it is the political party today that is a strong brotherhood. It cuts right across class, caste, communal and religious barriers. It even breaks the boundaries of family bonds with the result that members of political parties feel so much of unity among themselves that they function as levelling healthy factors in the village. The claim, therefore, that political parties introduce faction fights and intensify them I cannot understand. Unanimous election is an election that appeals to national sentiment and, to a certain extent, captures the national imagination. We should, however, remember that the long passage of time has changed the social organisation as also the social and political institutions. We had perhaps in ancient times a kind of election in the villages which was rather unanimous, and that was by voice vote. That was so also in some countries like Greece.

Shri M. B. Thakore: In the city States.

Dr. K. B. Menon: But we must remember that even in those days, those democracies were not functioning as they should. We have it from the authority of a person like Mr. Will Durant that it was that democracy that made Socrates to drink hemlock, Plato to go on a foreign tour, and Aristotle to go on self-exile and ultimately take the hemlock which he wanted to avoid. Though the passage of time has outmoded old institutions and old ways of life, political parties have evolved after an experience of two centuries of democracy in Western countries. I am not for a moment claiming that political parties are in any way perfect or are functioning aright. There is much that we have to improve in political parties, not only here, but perhaps even in Western countries where they are working better. As far as we are concerned, it is only a decade and a half old. Politics is something new to us, and if we have done so well, it is to our credit, and we have taken, I suppose, a first and good step in reviving our old institutions and trying to base our democracy on our own ancient institutions. But the attempt to revive the old as they are may not be very desirable, because we must recognise the changes that time has brought about, and try to adjust to the changing needs of changing times.

From that point of view, I suggest that to go back to unanimous election may be dangerous. Democracy is dependent on differences of opinion. The essence of democracy, therefore, is Opposition. To eliminate, opposition, therefore, is to smother democracy. If we attempt unanimous election in villages, we shall be putting up perhaps the leaders of the most important factions, or if the political parties are well entrenched in the villages,

we may be projecting the leader of the most powerful political party in that village. Opposition, therefore, is healthy and should be encouraged. Only experience can tell us how we should do it or the way to do it.

Before I pass on to cooperation, I would like to suggest that this experiment, being an interesting and an important one, should be given the widest publicity. It is not even known in the south. I am talking from my own experience, from the talk that I had with officials and others. It is not known there at all. It is only a big experiment done in a big way which will have big results. When such an important experiment is going on, I would suggest that we should have a certain uniformity throughout India; by uniformity I mean a certain uniformity of pattern in the size of the village, in the structure of the administration, in the method of financing and so on; in all these ways, we should be able to work out a uniformity. I, therefore, suggest in that connection that the Community Projects Ministry should take the lead and set up some kind of an organisation or institution which will guide and control the experiment and also its copying in other States. Publicity also should be given now because it is going to take time before this is copied by other States. The intervening time may be used by them to learn what is going on and to adapt with suitable changes as and when the institution is transplanted in those States. I suggest that literature may be published in the local languages and distributed among officials, public men and local board members. The cinema and the radio may be liberally used to give publicity. Selected tours of public men and officials from different States may be arranged to tour these States of Rajasthan and Andhra and that they may study for themselves how the experiment is going on and how best they can adapt it to their own States.

Coming to co-operation. I may say a few words. I suppose the objective of the Ministry is one co-operative for each village. As far as my experience goes, there are four or five or six co-operatives in each village.

Shri M. B. Thakore: What is the population of the village?

Dr. K. B. Menon: 2,000 3,000 and 5,000—upto 5,000.

We were to'd the service co-operative would absorb all the rest. But these old cooperatives—some of them credit co-operatives—are propped up by vested interests. Talking to the officials of the department, I understand that it is not often possible for them to dissolve these institutions—paper institutions in some cases—propped up by vested interests because of legal difficulties. The co-operative law varies in different States; there is no uniformity in this law. This is a matter which the co-operative department should take up and try to have a model law. Apart from that, in order to liquidate existing societies which are not functioning or are not needed—they are propped up by vested interests—I suppose the law should be so amended as to give powers to the department to dissolve them. Otherwise, these societies will continue, only complicating and vitiating village life.

We had a new type of society started in Kerala, the so-called industrial co-operative. 90 per cent of the society members are workers and 10 per cent nonworkers. The workers control 90 per cent of the vote and the other 10 per cent of the members contribute the finance. So naturally capital becomes shy, with the result that though they start a co-operative, it never functions, because capital does not come.

Almost all these difficulties are there in all places. So some uniformity in law is necessary. The complaint that is often made is that the head of the co-operative department, the Registrar, is autocratic. When we take a

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State like Jammu and Kashmir, we find that the co-operative movement has spread very much there; 50 per cent of the families in Jammu and 15 per cent of the families in the Valley are members of co-operatives. From that point of view, co-operation has made considerable progress. But co-operation in Kashmir is highly politicised. The Registrar of Co-operatives exercises very autocratic powers. If he is subjectively satisfied he can refuse registration to any cooperative. He nominates a few members to every society. The Department hears complaints direct from the members. Some of these things are different in different States and some kind of uniformity at this stage may be desirable.

In this connection, I would like to know from the Ministry one thing. Studying the Budget, I find that in the last year's Budget we spent Rs. 38 lakhs for Kashmir but in this year's Budget there is one item of Rs. 15,000 and another of Rs. 7,000. That is all that I can find out. I think it cannot be so. I think there may be some selected grants in some other departments and in other items. I would like to be enlightened as to what exactly is the grant for community projects in Kashmir in this year's Budget. That is one of the heavily subsidised States, I know, because 30 per cent of the grant is given to that State while only 10 per cent is given to other States. But, that does not mean that for the community projects the amount given should be any the less.

I would like to mention in connection with co-operatives that there is a Revitalisation Committee functioning but the work is not progressing as we would expect it to. The Community Development Ministry is subsidising it; but they have not, as I understand it, issued clear instructions or set the pace of progress. I hope they will do it.

One word more about community projects and I will finish. I need not

go into the question of non-official co-operation because when this decentralisation and the take-over of all the Panchayats are effected, this non-official co-operation will come everywhere automatically and it will be less of a problem. But still it is going to take some time. Therefore, I am mentioning it. I have been concentrating my interest on one block and I discovered that the initial mistake was made when starting the community project, when places were selected for the location of blocks. Those who selected the places for the community projects had an eye for the success of the project than for eliciting the co-operation of the people. Those who selected these places for the community projects looked to the abundant supply of water, irrigation facilities, transport and communication conveniences etc. When this started I was in the Madras Assembly and I know that Palghat was taken as the first place for the community project because there was the Malampuzha dam and there was also the railway facility.

17.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

People in the backward areas were neglected. People in the backward areas were anxious to co-operate in order to alleviate their distress. But, when these prosperous places were selected as sites for the community projects, people began to associate it with Government. They considered themselves as recipients of gifts from the Government with the result that, just as the mistake was made in the co-operative movement of associating it with Government, the community project is also associated with Government. I hope this will be corrected and by 1963 there will be blocks throughout the country. There are a number of places where there is no co-operative, places which are backward. I hope the Department will pay attention to them

The States continue to be bottle-necks of the community projects because the Centre gives the money and the Centre is very active. I know the Minister for Community Development has missionary zeal and zest and goes about all over India and tries to inject his enthusiasm into others. But I am afraid that it has not been very successful.

There have been frequent changes of Development Commissioners. In my own State, in the last 8 years, 6 Commissioners have come and gone. Even in the last change of Ministry there has been one change. The result is that there is no co-operation, there is no co-ordination of work and there is no consistency in the programme of all these things. The Ministry may please take note and try to take this up with the States.

18 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: There are 58 selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. They may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Failure to enlist public co-operation in the Community Development work

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced to Re. 1." (1579)

Need to establish Farmers Co-operative Bank in each district

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (237)

Need to establish Service Co-operatives in all villages throughout India to serve farmers

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community

Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (250)

Working of the health centres at N.E.S. Schemes and C.D. Blocks

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (301)

Failure of the Community Development Blocks and N.E.S. Schemes in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (331)

Unpopularity of the Community Development Blocks in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (332)

Failure to increase the agricultural production in the block areas of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (333)

Failure to introduce the double crop system in block areas of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (334)

Failure to execute minor irrigation works in the block areas of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (835)

Failure to develop small industries in block areas of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (836)

Need for Co-ordination in the activities of the Community Development Blocks of the contiguous areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (837)

Need for frequent joint meetings of the Block Committee of the contiguous Blocks for integrated projects

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (854)

Need for frequent joint meetings of the Development Committees and Block Committees of each District for integrated projects

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (855)

Need for revising the policy of setting up Community Development Blocks

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (856)

Need for joint meetings of the Block Committees areas and Union Board or Panchayats of contiguous non-block areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (857)

Need for revising the policy of segregating the areas for blocks which are dependent for their development on contiguous non-block areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (858)

Failure to develop cottage industries in the block areas of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (907)

Failure to distribute seeds in the block areas of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (908)

Failure to distribute fertilizers in the block areas of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (909)

Failure of the housing schemes in the block areas of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (910)

Development of block areas vis a vis the contiguous non-block areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (911)

Formation of Community Development Block Committees in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (912)

Need to restrict the power of B.D.Os.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (913)

Need to review the working of the C.D. Blocks of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (914)

Need for re-orienting the working of the C.D. Offices in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (915)

Need to stop the employment of B.D.O simultaneously in other official and Government works

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (916)

Need to establish contracts between the Block authorities and the local people in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (917)

Manner of representation of social workers in Block Committees of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1012)

Need to stop the representation of the non-functioning units of the Bharat Sewak Samaj in the Block Committees of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move;

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1013)

Need to set up a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the working of C.D. Blocks of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1014)

Need for proper and strict audit of the amounts spent by the Community Development Blocks

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1015)

Need to appoint Gram Sevaks and Grame Sevikas from local people

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1016)

Need to channelise the sale and purchase of all agricultural commodities of the Block areas through the Block authorities

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1017)

Need to give domestic loans to the people of block areas payable in easy instalments

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1018).

Need to acquaint the B.D.Os of West Bengal with the report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1019).

Need for integrated plans of development for the contiguous Block areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1020).

Need for schemes for liquidating the agricultural unemployment at Block level

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1021).

Need to select prominent persons for B.D.C. at taluka level from all parties in the States

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100.'" (286).

Need to select prominent persons representing all parties for the District Development Boards in the States

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100.'" (287).

Need to reduce the number of government officials in District Development Boards

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development

Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (288).

Need to set up permanent touring guides for the co-operative societies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (808).

Need to set up permanent purchase and marketing offices for the co-operative societies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (809).

Selection of village leaders

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (810).

Need for recruiting popular youths for training in village leaders

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (811).

Need to stop giving of contract for any social or public work to any youth organisation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development

Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (812).

Training of non-official member of the Block Development Committee

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (813).

Use of jeeps of C.D. Blocks

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (814).

Need to fix a standard for awarding prizes to the village level workers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (815).

Need for a criterion for awarding prizes in the best village competition

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (816).

Need to develop co-operatives in block areas in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (859).

Need for coordination between Block Development authorities and co-operative Developments of the States

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (860).

Mal-administration of the co-operative societies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (861).

Need for strict audit of the co-operative societies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (862)

Need to run in efficient co-operative societies by Government agencies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (863)

Need to appoint permanent industrial organisers for the co-operatives

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (864).

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

Need to stop the recruitment of women as social organisers in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (899).

Discrimination in granting scholarship by B.D.Os.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (900).

Failure in the implementation of Ideal Village Schemes in Block areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (901).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the cut motions are now before the House.

18.04 hrs.

ORISSA LAND REFORMS ACT*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion. **Shri Panigrahi** may raise the discussion. Sitting till 6 O'clock is sufficiently tiresome. I am not going to allow any half-an-hour discussion hereafter till the Session is over.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I request **Shri Panigrahi** not to move his half-an-hour discussion today (Interruptions.)

An. Hon. Member: It can be taken up after the 18th.

Mr. Speaker: We have met today and let us finish.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We shall request Shri Panigrahi to have this discussion some other day because we are already having a feeling of tiredness today; we heard so many speeches.

Shri Panigrahi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for allowing this discussion today. This discussion relates to some aspects of the land reform measures in Orissa in recent months which have been made into an Act by the previous coalition Government....

Mr. Speaker: There must at least be a few hon. Members in the House.

Shri Panigrahi: The question refers to the disposal of the surplus land which will be made available after the fixation of ceilings. The hon. Deputy Minister replied that the provisions of the Orissa Land Reforms Bill were considered in the Central Committee for land reform and some suggestions were made by the committee which are now under consideration by the State Government. But I think the land reforms Bill has been made into an Act and therefore there is no question of the suggestions of the Planning Commission still being considered by the Government. The Government which passed that Act has already gone into oblivion. Therefore, there is no question of considering the suggestions now which were made by the Planning Commission and including them in the Act.

With regard to the surplus land, it had been mentioned in the Act that the Government would not itself find out who owned how much surplus land from the land owners and landlords. The landlords themselves should report the extent of surplus land which they hold to the Government. And the landlord will dispose of all the surplus lands if there remains any surplus at all with him. The price of the surplus land

which will be distributed would be fixed not by the Government but according to the prevailing market price and therefore, the landlord has been given the power to sell the land in the market at the prevalent prices, that is, whichever price he can fix for the purchaser and the tenant.

It had been said in the Act itself that if the excess or any part thereof is held in the capacity of the tenant, that is to say, if there is any excess land with the tenant, it reverts to the landlord and it does not go to the tenant. Again, if the excess or any part thereof is held by a person with rights to transfer by way of sale or gift, he can transfer the same by way of sale or gift to any person as he likes. Therefore, whatever principles have been laid down by the Planning Commission in connection with the land reforms in the different States, if we go through the present Act, you will find that almost all the substantive directives of the Planning Commission have not been conformed to. We were told that the Planning Commission took into consideration all these shortcomings in the Bill and they advised the State Governments to incorporate their suggestions. But whenever we have asked the Government or the Planning Minister here as to what were the suggestions they gave to the State Governments in this respect, we have been told that this is a matter of secret correspondence between the State Governments and the Centre and therefore they cannot disclose it. Now, since the ghost that was haunting the Congress Government has gone.—owing to the pressure of the Ganatantra Parishad, the Government and the Congress Party was forced to pass such an Act—the suggestions made may be let known to us. The Act was passed then, and it went against the previous measures which the Congress Government had enacted in that State, before the coming of the coalition Government there. When that position has changed, when the ghost has been removed from the shoulders of the Congress we would like to know at least now

(Shri Panigrahi)

what were the suggestions or advice, keeping in view the short comings in the Bill, which the Planning Commission had given to the State Government in this case and whether actually these suggestions have been incorporated in the Act.

More than 30,000 to 40,000 peasants submitted a written memorandum to the President. That memorandum bore the signature of over 30,000 peasants, and it was submitted to the President when the Bill was waiting for his assent. When the President gave assent to the Bill, and when the Bill became an Act, it was with the understanding that the directions given by the Planning Commission would be incorporated while enacting the legislation. But we find that those directions are not there.

During the course of this half-an-hour discussion, I am not in a position to give the details of the provisions of this Bill, because there is no scope for doing so. In this connection, I wish to mention only one point with regard to which I want to have an elucidation. That is about the fixation of ceiling. The Planning Commission has definitely and very clearly said that the object of ceiling is to get the surplus land from the landlords and make them available to the landless peasants. But we find in this Act that the definition of the standard acre has been modified to such an extent that there will be very little land left which can be called surplus. You will find that a standard acre has been defined as two acres of partially irrigated land, three acres of rain-fed land or four acres of dry land. In Orissa, the majority of the land is rain-fed land. So, the fixation of the ceiling with the present definition of standard acre does not help the lands. Does it adhere to the directives of the Planning Commission with regard to the fixation of ceiling? I think the Planning Commission will throw some light on this aspect.

With regard to the definition of family, the definition has also been

modified. With regard to the resumption of cultivated land from the tenants, the definition of personal cultivation has been modified in respect of the Devottar land. It has been so modified that it goes against the very directive principles of the Planning Commission. All those lands which are under the rajas or ex-rulers are called as their own private or Devottar lands. The ceiling will not apply to those lands called Devottar lands. The definition of homestead lands has also been changed. Previously, it was one acre of homestead land. But now the limitation of one acre is not there. The definition of homestead land has been extended, and it is without any limitation.

With regard to the ceiling, though nominally it has been fixed at 25 standard acres per family, the definition of the word 'family' and 'the standard acre' has been so extended that if you actually work it out, it comes to more than 100 acres. Beyond five, every additional member will have five acres more. So, if we work it out—there is no time to do it here—it comes to more than 100 acres, according to my calculation. I think all these go against the directive of the Planning Commission.

Mr. Speaker: What is it that the hon. Member is trying to do? There is a Bill that has been passed—the Orissa Land Reforms Bill. What is the object of this half-an-hour discussion?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: The Planning Commission directed the State Government of Orissa.

Mr. Speaker: But that Bill has been passed in the Assembly. They are competent to pass a Bill. What is this half-an-hour discussion about?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Though the Bill has been passed it has not been implemented.

Mr. Speaker: He wants it to be implemented?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: When it has not been implemented and when the recommendations of the Planning Commission have not been incorporated in that Bill contrary to the understanding given by the Ministry that they will be carried out, I am trying to impress on the Government.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid we are going far beyond the scope of this discussion. There is a Bill passed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly. This House is the inheritor or successor of the Assembly. This can only implement that Bill as early as possible. If the hon. Member wants to have a repeal of that Bill he may introduce a Bill seeking to repeal it, as it could have been done in the Orissa Assembly. Then these points will be relevant. This half-an-hour discussion is meant only to clarify some of the other matters for which there might have been no time during the Question Hour. Now only some questions may be put for further clarification. This ought not to be used for the purpose of impressing upon the Government what they should do. It is not a resolution, not even a Bill which we are discussing. The hon. Member is going far beyond the scope of the discussion.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I am not going beyond the scope of the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question about?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Sir, I shall read out the question and the answer given:

"Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Planning Commission had requested the Orissa Government to fix the prices of the surplus lands to be disposed of after the fixation of the land ceilings;

(b) whether the Planning Commission also suggested that reasonable number of instalments should be fixed for payment of the same; and

(c) whether the Orissa Government has accepted and implemented these suggestions?"

The answer given was:

"(a), (b) and (c). The provisions of the Orissa Land Reform Bill were considered in the Central Committee for Land Reform and some suggestions were made by the Committee which are now under the consideration of the State Government. The consultations between the State Governments and the Central Committee for Land Reform are of an informal and confidential nature and it will not be in public interest to disclose the nature of these discussions."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know, Sir, whether the replies given were vague. Specific answers were given; they could not have been vague.

Mr. Speaker: Does not this question relate to a period after the passing of the Bill?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Then what is this half-an-hour discussion for? Sometimes hon. Members do not understand the full scope of it. I am trying to be a little liberal. Half-an-hour discussions ought not to be used for the purpose of repealing an Act which has been passed.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: My submission is this. The question of secrecy does not arise now as already this Bill has been made into an Act. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these recommendations have been incorporated or carried out.

Mr. Speaker: All that he wants is a clarification from the hon. Minister.

[Mr. Speaker]

While replying to the original question the hon. Minister stated that the Central Committee for Land Reform has made some suggestions and they are now under the consideration of the State Government. He wants to know at what stage it is. He is giving some suggestions. This Government has inherited the Bill. A committee was appointed to make recommendations regarding the implementation. That committee has made recommendations and they are under the consideration of Government. Government have stated:

"The consultations between the State Governments and the Central Committee for Land Reform are of an informal and confidential nature and it will not be in public interest to disclose the nature of these discussions."

I take it that the consultations of this Government with the Committee are of a confidential nature. Anyhow, it is this Government which has to implement the recommendations of the Committee or take further steps in relation to the Land Reform Bill. Shri Panigrahi wants to know what has been done in the matter. But if he makes a suggestion that you must override the provisions of the Bill, then I am not going to allow it.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I am not asking for that at all.

Shri Supakar: May I know if in any other State this process of disposal of surplus land has begun or ended? Secondly, now that the Government of Orissa is under the control of Parliament, may I know if there is any proposal to amend this Act?

Mr. Speaker: That is too much.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, normally this type of discussion would not have occurred in Parliament. Land is a State subject and any legislation dealing with land

reforms is entirely the responsibility of the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: But today we are both the Centre and the States.

Shri Nanda: Some special circumstances have arisen and, therefore, the matter has come within the purview of Parliament. The question which led to this half-an-hour discussion specifically wanted information on three points. It was our view that it would not be in the public interest to give this information. I might explain that on these land reforms we have made certain recommendations in our plans.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The simple point is this. Is the hon. Minister in a position to disclose the proceedings of that secret meeting now? If he is not....

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: That is not a secret meeting.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Secret consultations. What light can he throw on the problem without referring to the secret consultations unless there are minutes?

Mr. Supakar: Whatever the secret meetings might be, what are the decisions taken to implement the provisions of the Bill?

Shri Nanda: I shall explain the position. It would not take a very long time. In the Plan we have made certain recommendations about the land reforms. Now, these recommendations are of a kind of broad approach. The word "directive" was used by the Hon. Member. They were not directives. The relationship of the Planning Commission with the States is not of that kind that they would issue directives to the States. They are recommendations. These recommendations are not of a rigid character. They are varied according to local conditions and they are adapted to different situations in the various States. This was what was written in the Plan document and if the State

has done something different, well, I do not think any kind of justification has to be given for this because, as I said, variations and departures do occur. But the Planning Commission has been making efforts all the time to bring to the notice of the States the nature of the approach and the kind of provision they think should be made in the legislation that any States bring forward. Our effort is to see that, as far as possible, there is as near an approach to that as it can be. The variation that occurs sometimes goes farther than what we have suggested; sometimes they fall short of this. In the case of the Orissa Government, there were certain departures.

We made certain suggestions. That is true. These suggestions were made in an informal manner as was pointed out. Prolonged discussions took place and there was better understanding on both sides. The Planning Commission came to the realisation of the local special and peculiar conditions and they came to a better view of what our objectives were and some kind of an understanding was reached. All these things happened in the course of a few months. To disclose all that here would really be detrimental to the whole process. Then there will be rigid stands taken. Therefore that was our answer to the question also.

But there are queries made in specific terms. In view of the fact that the Chief Minister of Orissa then accepted our suggestions, I have no difficulty in this particular case in giving a specific answer. After the Bill was passed by the Assembly and before assent was given by the President we had discussions with the Chief Minister. We tried to bring to his notice what was our view of the deficiencies of this legislation. The agreement was that clause 48 will be amended to provide as follows:—

“Government will on the advice of the Land Commission classify lands into broad categories and fix the sale values for each such category of land. The

sale values so fixed would be notified. The principles for the fixation of sale values will have to be laid down in the law. It was agreed that the sale value will be fixed at about ten times the maximum rate of rent provided in the law. Secondly, the sale value would be payable in seven equal instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on the unpaid amount. Thirdly, in order to avoid benami transaction, every sale shall be subject to confirmation by the revenue officer.”

Therefore at the request of the Chief Minister the Planning Commission agreed to recommend the Bill for the President's assent. It was expected that later on they would bring in some amending legislation in order to carry out this understanding. Then this change occurred and therefore the question now is as to how this understanding is to be implemented. In view of the fact that there are going to be elections there very soon, the best course will be to let the Government that comes in there to do this. They may also be able to do something else also. It is, of course, left to them. This was an understanding which I hope would be.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): So, it will not be implemented till the new Assembly comes into being?

Shri Nanda: It would be and should be implemented.

Mr. Speaker: If modification of the Act is necessary for its implementation on the lines suggested by the Planning Commission and if this is left over to the coming Assembly, it means that till then this would not be implemented.

Shri Nanda: The intention is in the first place to enforce certain chapters which do not cover those parts and the enforcement of those provisions will be taken up later on. There will be sufficient time for that. I do not think any harm will be done by that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: (Khammam): What is the difficulty in bringing an amending Bill here itself?

Shri Nanda: It may be that they will be able to enact even a better legislation than just bringing forward these amendments.

The hon. Member there made a reference to some of the defects in the provisions of the legislation. Maybe, that there may be some other things requiring improvement, but this particular thing that the landholder is free to report and then there is nothing further to be done if he does not report is not correct. If any person is required to submit any return—the landholder is required to submit a return under the previous section—and fails to do so, the revenue officer may obtain the necessary information through such agency as may be prescribed. Therefore it is not simply a matter of his goodwill and discretion that he should have excess reported. If he fails to do it other consequences follow. Further, the person who fails to submit returns under section 43 shall forfeit all his claims to any of the exemptions etc. That is already there.

Regarding homesteads, the provision is that :

"Provided that in respect of any homestead, the land comprised therein covered by kitchen garden in excess of one acre in extent and lands other than those afore-said comprised.....shall be included in computing the ceiling limit...."

My hon. friend may not agree with some of the provisions. It is quite true that in certain matters, in this

case, there is more liberal treatment under some heads, but I may also point out to the hon. Member that there are certain provisions which go much farther than is the case in any other State. For example, whatever area is left to the tenant becomes a non-resumable area; in other cases, the tenant has to make payment for them. In this case, that amount of land goes to the tenant, absolutely without any kind of a payment having to be made. This is a provision which goes much farther than anywhere else. So, everything is not on a par with what is being done in every other place. Here are variations. Some are in the direction of being more liberal to the landlords, and some are more liberal to the tenants.

So, we have given the information specifically asked for. This is the understanding. Under these three heads, the Chief Minister had agreed, and the intention was that in course of time, an amendment would be made to the legislation in order to incorporate in it these provisions.

Shri Supakar: My question has not been answered. May I know whether this process of distribution of surplus land has been in operation in other States, and if so, what those States are?

Shri Nanda: This goes very much beyond the particular question. In some States, it has started and not yet been completed. I am informed that in one or two States, it has already been carried through.

12.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 13, 1961/Chaitra 23, 1883 (Saka).

[Wednesday, April 12, 1961/Chaitra 22, 1883 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . COLUMNS

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1465	Ayurvedic literature . . .	10662-63
1466	Survey of tourist traffic . . .	10663-65
1467	B.G. rail line with Assam . . .	10665-69
1470	Iduky Power Project in Kerala . . .	10669-74
1471	Examination of patients in Community Development Blocks . . .	10674
1472	Colourisation of Hydrogenated oils . . .	10675-78
1473	Fertilizers for tea industry . . .	10678-81
1474	Furniture and stationery for rural Post offices . . .	10681-83
1475	Cost of integral coaches manufactured at Perambur . . .	10683-85
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . COLUMNS

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1479	Transport of coal to Western India by ships . . .	10696
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3075	Remodelling of Gwalior and Bhopal stations . . .	107C0-01
3076	Foreigners employed in Indian Railways . . .	10701
3077	Family Planning Centres in Punjab . . .	10701-02
3078	Thefts and Pilferages on N. Railway . . .	10702
3079	Nagapattinam Harbour . . .	10702-03
3080	Overbridge at Kodampakkam station . . .	10703
3081	Shramdan roads in Orissa . . .	10703-04
3082	Revenue roads in Orissa . . .	10704
3083	P.W.D. roads in Orissa . . .	10704-05
3084	Aerconut Research Station at Palode . . .	10705
3085	Electrification of Kantabhanji and Titilagarh Railway colonies . . .	10705-06
3086	Advertisement of P.&T. vacancies . . .	10706
3087	Advertisement of vacant posts by S.E. Railway in Orissa newspapers . . .	10706-07
3088	Murder of a Railway employee by a constable at Salebhata . . .	10707
3089	Indian Council of Agricultural Research . . .	10507-08
3090	Publication of I.C.A.R. . .	10708-10
3091	Breeds of milch cattle . . .	10710
3092	Production of fodder . . .	10709-10
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3094	Annual Report of I.C.A.R. . . .	10711-12
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3105	Hybridisation of mango plants.	10721-22
3106	Bunchy top disease of Bananas in Kerala . .	10722-23
3107	Duck breeding in Kerala	10723-24
3108	Hatchery Scheme at Y.M.C.A. Martaudom .	10724
3109	Co-ordinated Scheme on cattle sterility . . .	10725
3110	Cultivation of Glyricidia .	10725-26
3111	Census of livestock . .	10726-27
3112	Increase in livestock .	10727
3113	Rinder-pest disease in cattle	10727-28
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3115	Artificial insemination centers for cows and buffaloes	10729-30
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3117	Central Council for Gosamvardhana . . .	10730-31
3118	Gosadans	10731
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3123	Manufacture of camphor .	10735
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3125	Cane Planting Research Centres	10736-37
3126	Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam . .	10737
3127	Indian Central Sugarcane Committee	10737-38
3128	Regional Arecanut Research Station Palode	10738
3129	Investigation in Yellow Leaf disease	10738
3130	Yellow Leaf disease in Arecanut palms in Kerala	10739
3131	Diseases of coconut plams	10739
3132	Mechanised fishing boats .	10739-40
3133	Fishing nets	10740
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3135	Organisation for location and study of fishing grounds	10742

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3137	Mechanisation of fishing crafts	10743-44
3138	Sea weeds	10744
3139	Cattle fodder from marine resources	10744
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3141	Landings of oil Sardines etc.	10745-46
3142	Fisheries Training Institutes at Cochin and Bombay	10746-47
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3144	Figures of fish catches .	10747
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3147	Export of fish and fish products etc.	10748-49
3148	Complaints at Amritsar station	10749-50
3149	Telephone connections in Pathankot	10750
3150	Amritsar-Pathankot road .	10750
3151	Carp (fish) culture . . .	10750-51
3152	Fishing Company	10751
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3154	Use of Scientific equipment in fisheries	10751-52
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3158	Cultivation of Glyricidia .	10753-54
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3166	Entomology students in Indian universities. . .	10759-60
3167	Insecticides etc.	10760-61
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3169	Fish production	10762-63
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QUESTIONS—contd.

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3172	Officers in Department of Agriculture	10764
3173	Atomic Energy in Agriculture	10765-66
3174	Indo-Norwegian fisheries Project Chavara	10766
3175	Legislation for travel agents	10766-67
3176	Forests in Himachal Pradesh	10767
3177	Soil erosion under Bhakra Dam	10768-69
3178	Tube-wells in Maharashtra	10769-70
3179	Fruit cultivation in Punjab	10770
3180	Train accident near Shahbad Mohammadpur Halt	10769-71
3181	Relief measures in Rayal-seema	10771-72
3182	Major and medium irrigation projects in Punjab	10772
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3184	Snow-fall and cold winds in Northern India	10773-74
3185	State Trading in wheat in Punjab	10774
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3197	S.C. and S.T. Members of Panchayat Samities	10781-82
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3200	Journalist run over by train at Gahmar station	10783-84
3201	Electrification of stations on S. Railway	10784-85

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

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3203	Waiting halls on S. Railway stations	10785-86
3204	Telegrams by wireless from Imphal	10786
3205	Unauthorised occupation of Railway land in Kottayam	10786-87
3206	'Package Programme' in Kerala	10787-88
3207	Water supply at Manmad	10788
3208	Electrification of Igatpuri Bhusaval section	10789
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3210	Loans for Co-operative Societies	10790-91
3211	Dental college in Madhya Pradesh	10791-92
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3213	Cooperative Societies in UP	10792-93
3214	Minimum price of cane	10793
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CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 10796-99

Shri Radha Raman called the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the reported death of a number of Indian passengers and crew due to fire on SS Dara of BSN Company in the Persian Gulf.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPER LAID ON THE
TABLE . 10799

A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 464 dated the 1st April, 1961, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS—PRESENTED

10799

Eighty-second Report was presented.

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE PRESENTED

10800

Hundred and twenty-seventh Report and Hundred and Thirty-first Report were presented.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 10800—10974

- (i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence concluded. All the cut motions were negatived and the Demands were voted in full.
- (ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUS-
SION

10974—86

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 13th March, 1961 to Starred Question No. 790 regarding Orissa Land Reforms Act.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda) replied to the Debate.

AGENDA FOR APRIL 13,
1961/CHAITRA 23, 1883
(Saka).

Further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.